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CANADA

Canadian Olympic Committee

1925-1929

Official Report

of the

IXth Olympiad

1928

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The Official Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee, 1925-1929, covering Canada's participation in the IXth Olympiad at Amsterdam, and the 2nd Winter Games at St. Moritz, 1928

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HIS EXCELLENCY, RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

Governor General of Canada.

Patron of Canadian Olympic Committee

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P. J. MULQUEEN,

President Canadian Olympic Committee

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CANADIAN OLYMPIC COMMITEEE

Patron: His Excellency Viscount Willingdon

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

of the

IXth OLYMPIAD

1928

Edited by

M. M. ROBINSON

Published by

THE CANADIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The Spectator, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

III

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Author's Foreword

THIS volume constitutes the effort of the Canadian Olympic Committee of 1925-1929 to present to the public of Canada a full and complete report of the IXth Olympiad and Canada's participation therein. It is the first time the Committee has been in a position to give a really comprehensive report. Assuming that all Canada is interested in having the details, every effort has been made to give the story of Canada's success at Amsterdam and at St. Moritz thoroughly and with all summaries, records and comparative statements.

The Canadian Olympic Committee is deeply grateful to all those fine sportsmen throughout the Dominion who contributed so generously towards the development of the 1928 teams. The reward for all has been found in the satisfaction of a job well done. Canada has been a faithful contributor to the Olympic idea for thirty years and is only now commencing to reap the reward. All will agree that the efforts of those years have been worth while.

If this report is deemed a success, much of the credit is due to those who have so generously assisted. May I express my appreciation to the Canadian officials who have contributed articles, to Mr. J. H. Crocker, who has been of real assistance; to Mr. H. M. Abrahams, able author of the excellent British report, who has been most kind; to Mr. J. F. Wadmore, Hon. Manager of the British Athletic team, for his courtesies to our athletes in England and his aid in this and other efforts, and to the British Olympic Association for permission to use many extracts from that body's very fine report. If this report is found to be patterned on the British effort, it is because I have not hesitated to make use of a most excellent model.

The courtesy of the Algemeen Foto Bureau, Amsterdam, in permitting the use of the official photos is also appreciated.

The delay in publication has been due to the fact that the reports of the 1925-1929 Canadian Committee were not presented until the Annual Meeting held in Hamilton this month.

Much of the information contained herein should prove of value to all Canadian sports officials and sports writers and to the members of our various governments who have so generously supported the Canadian Olympic Committee. If it proves an incentive to greater things in the future, the effort has been worth while.

M. M. ROBINSON

Hamilton, Ont.,
September, 1929.

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President's Message

To the Members of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

THE Olympic Games of 1928, both summer and winter, were crowned with success for Canada. The feature events of both Olympic meets were captured by Canadians, and the Maple Leaf was an emblem of victory, well won.

To the individual members of the victorious teams I desire, as President of the Canadian Olympic Committee, to extend the heartiest congratulations on their wonderful performances at Amsterdam and St. Moritz. This, of course, includes the girls' team of six, who swept the boards at Amsterdam in the first Olympic games for women.

I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize the necessity of the Canadian Olympic Committee continuing the policy of lending financial assistance to athletes from the various parts of the Dominion to the central selection meets so that the best available material in Canada can be unearthed. This national policy has been successful in the past four years and has been the means of cementing the friendship between the provinces as well as securing the best possible results in the way of competition. Public money could not be spent to better advantage.

The wonderful success of the Canadian team both in the summer and winter sports has brought this country permanently before the nations of the world.

The details of these magnificent performances are embodied in the reports of the various managers in charge of the teams, to whom we are particularly indebted for their splendid co-operation and assistance.

I desire to thank the Governments and sporting associations of the Dominion who so generously contributed to the Olympic funds and so enabled Canada to take her place among the leaders in the Olympic games.

P. J. MULQUEEN,
President, Canadian Olympic Committee

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Canadian Olympic Committee, 1925-1929

Patron

His Excellency Right Honourable VISCOUNT WILLINGDON, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Governor General of Canada

Hon. Presidents

Right Honourable W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Premier of Canada

The Hon. R. B. BENNETT, K.C., Leader of the Opposition

Vice-Patrons

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His. Hon. R. R. Bruce, Lieut. Governor of British Columbia
His Hon., The Hon. Theodore A. Burrows, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba
His Hon. Wm. F. Todd, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick
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His Hon. W. Donald Ross, Lieut. Governor of Ontario
His Hon. Frank R. Heartz., Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island
His Hon., The Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C., Lieut. Governor of Saskatchewan

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The Hon. John Duncan MacLean, M.D., C.M., Premier of British Columbia
The Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba
The Hon. John B. M. Baxter, K.C., Premier of New Brunswick
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The Hon. A. C. Saunders, K.C., Premier of Prince Edward Island
The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec
The Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan

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Canadian Olympic Committee, 1925-1929

Members of Canadian Olympic Committee

Dr. A. S. Lamb, President A.A.U. of C.
John Leslie, Hon. Secy., A.A.U. of C.
Judge J. A. Jackson, Alberta.
A. E. Tennant, British Columbia.
J. I. Morkin, Manitoba.
A. C. Pettipas, Nova Scotia.
B. A. Bourgeois, New Brunswick.
Lt. Col. J. Parker Hooper, M.C., V.D., A.D.C., Prince Edward Island.
E. A. Hughes, Ontario.
Harvey Pulford, Ottawa Valley
P. G. Majeau, Quebec,
J. W. Hamilton, Sackatchewan.
E. G. Murphy, Thunder Bay.
F. H. Marples, C.A. Hockey Ass'n.
A. Raciot, C. Snowshoe Union.
Robt. Falconer, C. Wheelmen's Assn.
Prof. J. C. Simpson, C.I.A.U.
Prof. J. E. Howe, W.C.I.A.U.
J. H. Crocker, Y.M.C.A.A.L.
Louis Rubenstein, A. Skating A. of C.
Leonard Smith, C. A. Lacrosse A.
A. J. Murray, C. Police A.A.
J. Percy Page, C. A. Basketball A.
P. J. Mulqueen, C. A. A. Oarsmen.
B. W. Bellamy, C. A. Baseball A.
H. E. Herschorn, C. A. Swimming Assn.

Members at Large

Hon. Jos. E. Thompson, M.P.P.
W. A. Hewitt
M. M. Robinson
W. E. Northey.

Officers of Committee

P. J. Mulqueen, President.
A. E. Tennant, Vice-President.
A. S. Lamb, M.D., Hon. Secretary
F. H. Marples, Hon. Treasurer.

Executive Committee

P. J. Mulqueen, Chairman.
J. H. Crocker, Hon. Executive Secretary.
A. E. Tennant.
F. H. Marples, Hon. Treasurer.
Dr. A. S. Lamb, Hon. Secretary.
Jas. I. Morkin.
W. A. Hewitt.
W. E. Northey.
A. C. Pettipas.

N.B.—(In December, 1928, Dr. A. S. Lamb resigned as President of the A.A.U. of C. and as Hon. Secretary of the Canadian Olympic Committee. He was succeeded in the presidency of the A.A.U. of C. by Prof. T. R. Loudon, and in the Olympic Secretaryship by M. M. Robinson. Col. Wilfred Bovey was appointed to the C.O.C. upon the resignation of W. E. Northey).

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Members of Canadian Olympic Team—IXth Olympiad, Amsterdam 1928

CANADIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

P. J. Mulqueen, President

Dr. A. S. Lamb, Honorary Secretary and Manager

T. R. Loudon, Honorary Associate Manager

J. H. Crocker, Honorary Executive Secretary

F. H. Marples, Honorary Treasurer

M. M. Robinson, Honorary Manager, Track and Field.

N.B.—(These officials, in addition to being responsible for the welfare of the team, also acted as delegates from the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to the various International Federations).

ATHLETICS

Officials

M. M. Robinson, Hamilton	Honorary Manager
Robt. Kerr, Hamilton	Honorary Captain
J. R. Cornelius, Hamilton	Honorary Coach
Robt. Grainger, Vancouver	Trainer
A. Nelson, Cambridge, England	Trainer

Competitors

Ralph Adams, Hamilton	100 M., 200 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
James Ball, Winnipeg	400 M., 4 x 400 M. Relay.
C. Bricker, Galt	Marathon.
V. S. Callard, Toronto	3000 M. Steeplechase, 5000 M.
A. Docherty, Montreal	1500 M.
Phil Edwards, Hamilton	400 M., 800 M., 4 x 400 M. Relay.
John Fitzpatrick, Hamilton	100 M., 200 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
S. B. Glover, Edmonton	4 x 400 M. Relay.
D. Griffin, Hamilton	1500 M.
Geo. Hester, Hamilton	100 M., 200 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
F. Hughes, Hamilton	Marathon.
A. Keay, Toronto	3000 M. Steeplechase, 5000 M.
W. Kibblewhite, Winnipeg	5000 M.
B. Little, Winnipeg	800 M.
F. W. MacBeth, Jr., Hamilton	400 M., 4 x 400 M. Relay.
S. McLellan, Noel, N.S.	Marathon.
J. Miles, Hamilton	Marathon.
W. Montabone, Montreal	400 M. Hurdles.
A. W. Munroe, Toronto	Running High Jump.
V. Pickard, Hamilton	Pole Vault.

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D. Pilling, Calgary ..... Javelin.
W. Reynolds, Galt ..... Marathon.
P. Wyer, Toronto ..... Marathon.
J. Walters, Hamilton ..... 1500 M.
A. G. Walters, Listowel ..... 800 M., 1500 M.
A. Warren, Vancouver ..... Substitute 100 M., 200 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
H. Webster, Hamilton ..... Marathon.
Percy Williams, Vancouver ..... 100 M., 200 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
Alex. Wilson, Montreal ..... 400 M., 800 M., 4 x 400 M. Relay.

Women

Officials

Miss A. Gibb, Toronto ..... Honorary Manager
Miss A. E. M. Parkes, Toronto ..... Chaperon

Competitors

Miss Florence Bell, Toronto ..... 100M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
Miss Ethel Catherwood, Toronto ..... Running High Jump.
Miss Myrtle Cook, Toronto ..... 100 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
Miss Fanny Rosenfield, Toronto ..... 100 M., 800 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
Miss Ethel Smith, Toronto ..... 100 M., 4 x 100 M. Relay.
Miss Jean Thompson, Penetang ..... 800 M.

OARSMEN

Officials

Prof. T. R. Loudon, Toronto ..... Honorary Manager
Jos. Wright, Sr., Toronto ..... Honorary Coach

Competitors

8-oared Crew

J. H. Donnelly, Toronto.
F. J. Fiddes, Toronto.
F. C. Hedges, Toronto.
J. L. Hand, Toronto.
A. C. Meech, Toronto.
J. L. Murdock, Toronto.
C. E. Norris, Toronto.
H. G. Richardson, Toronto.
W. M. Ross, Toronto.

Double Sculls.

Jack Guest, Toronto.
Jos. Wright, Jr., Toronto.

Single Sculls

Jos. Wright, Jr.

BOXERS

Officials

F. Nobert, Toronto ..... Honorary Manager.
F. Gallagher, Toronto ..... Honorary Coach.
F. Carroll, Toronto ..... Trainer.

Competitors

F. Bataglia, Winnipeg ..... Light Weight.
D. Carrick, Toronto ..... Light Heavy Weight.
V. Glionna, Toronto ..... Bantam Weight.
F. Martin, Montreal ..... Fly Weight.
H. Stewart, Montreal ..... Middle Weight.
R. Smiley, Toronto ..... Welter Weight.
H. Chevrier, Ottawa ..... Feather Weight.
F. Volkert, Montreal ..... Light Weight.

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WRESTLING

Officials

F. Nobert, Toronto ..... Honorary Manager.
F. Saxon, Montreal ..... Honorary Coach.

Competitors

M. Letchford, Montreal ..... Welter Weight.
D. MacDonald, Toronto ..... Feather Weight.
E. McCready, Regina ..... Heavy Weight.
D. Stockton, Montreal ..... Middle Weight.
J. Trifuniv, Regina ..... Bantam Weight.

SWIMMING

Officials.

H. E. Herschorn, Montreal ..... President C. A. S. A.
John Kerry, Montreal ..... President Q. A. S. A.
James Rose, Montreal ..... Honorary Coach.

Competitors

J. Aubin, Toronto ..... 1500 M.; Relay.
G. Ault, Ottawa ..... 400 M.; 1500 M.; Relay.
M. Bourne, Montreal ..... 100 M. back stroke; 100 M. free style; Relay.
A. Phillips, Toronto ..... Diving.
Miss Dorothy Prior, Toronto ..... 200 M. breast stroke.
W. Spence, Montreal ..... 200 M. breast stroke; 100 M. free style; and Relay.
J. Thompson, Toronto ..... 1500 M. and Relay.

CYCLISTS

Officials

R. E. Coupland, Toronto ..... Honorary Manager.
D. Morton, Toronto ..... Trainer.

Competitors

J. Davies, Vancouver ..... 1000 M. and Team Race.
R. Elder, Toronto ..... 2000 M. Tandem; 1000 M.; Team Race.
A. Houting, Toronto ..... 2000 M. Tandem; Team Race.
J. Laporte, Montreal ..... Road Race.
W. Peden, Victoria ..... Team Race and Road Race.
R. Tourville, Montreal ..... Road Race.

LACROSSE

Officials

D. K. McKenzie, New Westminster ..... Honorary Manager.
Wm. Patchell, New Westminster ..... Hon. Coach.

Competitors

L. Gregory, New Westminster.
R. Bourne, New Westminster.
J. Stoddart, New Westminster.
C. Doyle, New Westminster.
J. Vernon, New Westminster.
W. Fraser, New Westminster.
N. Atkinson, New Westminster.
A. Brown, New Westminster.
D. Grauer, New Westminster.
W. Lee, New Westminster.
E. G. Burnet, New Westminster.
B. Farrow, New Westminster.
C. Grauer, New Westminster.
R. Mackie, New Westminster.
G. Feeney, New Westminster.
H. Stoddart, New Westminster.
Willis Patchell, New Westminster.
J. Woods, New Westminster.
H. Wilkie, New Westminster.

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WINTER SPORTS AT ST. MORITZ

Officials

P. J. Mulqueen, Toronto	Chairman.
W. A. Hewitt, Toronto	Honorary Manager.
Sheriff Paxton, Whitby W. A. Fry, Dunnville	Can. Amateur Hockey Ass'n.

ICE HOCKEY

Competitors

Charles Delehay, Toronto	Substitute Forward
Frank Fisher, Toronto	Defence.
Grant Gordon, Toronto	Substitute Forward
Dr. Louis Hudson, Toronto	Right Wing.
Nobert Mueller, Toronto	Goal Keeper.
Richard Plaxton, Toronto	Defence.
Bert Plaxton, Toronto	Substitute Forward
Hugh Plaxton, Toronto	Centre.
J. C. Porter, Toronto	Captain and Defence.
Frank Sullivan, Toronto	Substitute Forward
Dr. Jos. Sullivan, Toronto	Goal Keeper.
Ross Taylor, Toronto	Defence.
Dave Trottier, Toronto	Left Wing.

FIGURE SKATING

Competitors

Miss Cecil Smith, Toronto.
Miss Maud Smith, Toronto.
Miss Constance Wilson, Toronto.
John Eastwood, Toronto.
Montgomery Wilson, Toronto.

SPEED SKATING

Competitors

Charles Gormon, St. John, N.B.
Wm. Logan, St. John, N.B.
Ross Robinson, Toronto, Ont.

SKI-ING

Competitors

Gerald Dupuis, Ottawa	Ski Jumping.
Leonard Leohan, Montreal	Ski Jumping.
Merritt Putman, Toronto	Jumping and Running.
Wm. B. Thompson, Montreal	Ski Running.

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The Olympic Games

776 B.C. — 1928 A.D.

(Reprinted from the Official Report of the British Olympic Association.)

1.—THE ANCIENT GAMES.

THE Ancient Olympic Games were celebrated at Olympia in Elis—a small plain to the west of Pisa, bounded on the north and north-east by the mountains Cronion and Olympus, on the south by the River Alpheus, and on the west by the Cladeus, which flows into the Alpheus.

Olympia was not a town, but rather a collection of temples and public buildings. The entire district was holy ground, dedicated to Zeus, and in its midst was a sacred grove called the Altis, within which stood the temples of Zeus and Hera, and the treasure-houses of many Hellenic States; while in the centre rose the high altar of Zeus, in sacrifice whereon he revealed his will to his chosen priests, the Iamidae.

The origin of the Olympic Games is buried in obscurity. According to one legend they were established by Hercules, who conquered his four brothers in a foot race, was crowned with wild olive leaves, and thereupon established a contest, which was to be celebrated every five years, five being the number of the brothers.

However numerous and diverse may be the mythological descriptions as to the origin of the Olympic Games, the first historical fact connected with them is their revival by Iphitus, King of Ilis, who is said to have accomplished this with the assistance of Lycurgus, King of Sparta, and Cleothenes of Pisa. The names of Iphitus and Lycurgus were inscribed on a disc in commemoration of the event, and Pausanias actually saw this very disc when visiting the temple of Hera at Olympia.

It is probable that during the Dorian invasion the celebration of the festival was discontinued, and we are told that Iphitus was commanded by the Delphic oracle to revive the Games, as a remedy for the internal difficulties with which Greece was afflicted, and to get rid of the plague. Different dates are assigned by ancient writers to Iphitus—some placing the revival of the Games at 884 B.C., others at 828 B.C. The Olympiads were not employed as a chronological era till 776 B.C.

The most important point in the renewal of the festival by Iphitus was the establishment of the exexsipia, or sacred armistice (literally "a holding of hands"), which was proclaimed by peace heralds first in Elis

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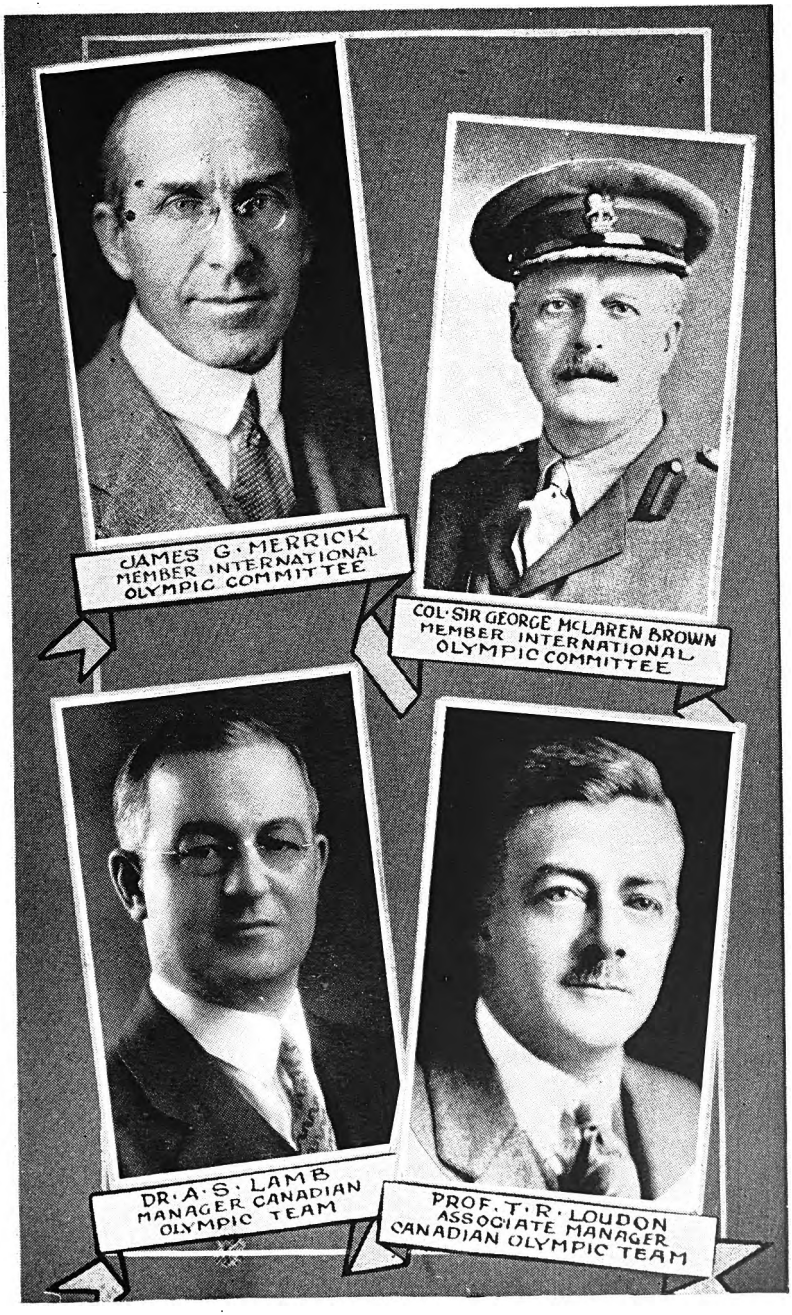

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and afterwards in other parts of Greece, and which put an end to all warfare for the month in which the Games were celebrated. The period was called ispounvia, which means "Holy Moon." No armed force was allowed to enter the territory of Elis without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. When, on one occasion, the Spartans attacked the fortress Phyrcum and Lepreum during the existence of the Olympic truce, they were heavily fined by the Eleans, in accordance with the Olympic law.

The Olympic festival was first of all probably confined to the Peloponnesians (those people who inhabited the territory south of the Isthmus of Corinth), but as its celebrity extended the other Greeks took part, till at length it became open to the whole nation. Conditions of entry were rigidly exclusive. No one was allowed to compete unless he was of pure Hellenic birth. Aliens might be spectators, but slaves were not even allowed this concession. No person who had been guilty of any offence against the divine laws could compete. After the conquest of Greece by the Romans the latter were allowed to participate in the Games, and both Tiberius and Nero gained Olympic victories. So severe were the conditions of entry that a certain Hieron of Syracuse was not allowed to enter his team for the chariot race because he had not taken part with the other Greeks against the Persians. In 420 B.C. all the Spartans were excluded from the 90th Olympiad because they had not discharged their obligations in paying the fines levied as mentioned above.

No women were allowed to be present, or even to cross the River Alpheus during the celebration of the Games; under no less severe a penalty than being hurled down from the Typaean Rock. Only one instance is recorded of a woman having ventured to be present, and she, although detected, was pardoned because her father, brothers and son had gained Olympic victories. An exception was made to this law in favour of the priestess of Demeter, who sat on an altar of white marble opposite to the Hellanodicae (judges). Women were, however, allowed to enter chariots in the chariot races.

The number of spectators at the contests was very large and the festival afforded a great opportunity for carrying out commercial transactions with persons from distant places.

The Olympic Festival was under the immediate superintendence of the Olympian Zeus, whose temple at Olympia, adorned with the statue of the god made by Phidias, was one of the most splendid works of Grecian art. There were also temples and altars to most of the other gods.

The festival itself may be divided into two parts—the Games—and the Festive Rites connected with the sacrifices, with the processions, and with the public banquets in honour of conquerors. The Olympic victors and private individuals, as well as the official delegates from the various states, offered sacrifices to the different gods; but the chief sacrifices were offered by the Eleans themselves in the name of the Elean State.

The contests consisted of various trials of strength and skill which increased in number from time to time. The following is a list of the various events which were held during the existence of the Olympic Games,

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but as some were abolished almost immediately after their institution and others after they had been in use only a short time, it is obvious that they were never all exhibited at one festival. This list is to be found in the writings of Pausanias and also Plutarch:

1. Foot-race. About 210 yards, once round the Stadium. This was the only race during the first thirteen Olympiads.

2. Foot-race. About 420 yards. First introduced at the 14th Olympiad, 724 B.C.

3. Foot-race. Distance unknown, but at least 1,260 yards, in which the competitors traversed the Stadium an even number of times. First introduced 720 B.C., at the 15th Olympiad.

4. Wrestling.

5. Pentathlon. This consisted of jumping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin and wrestling. The jumping was long-jumping and it is interesting to note that weights were allowed, and that one athlete is credited with jumping 55 feet. A possible explanation is that the jumping was in fact something akin to our modern hop, step and jump.

The Wrestling and the Pentathlon were introduced in 708 B.C., at the 18th Olympiad.

6. Boxing. Introduced in 688 B.C., at the 23rd Olympiad.

7. Chariot race for four fully-grown horses. Introduced in 680 B.C., at the 25th Olympiad.

8. The Pancratium (which consisted of wrestling and boxing, and in which victory was not decided till one of the parties was killed, or lifted up a finger, thereby declaring that he was unable to continue the contest).

9. The Horse-race, which, with the Pancratium, was introduced in 648 B.C. at the 33rd Olympiad.

10. Foot-race for boys. Introduced 632 B.C.

11. Wrestling for boys. Introduced 632 B.C. (37th Olympiad).

12. Pentathlon for boys. Introduced 628 B.C. but immediately abolished.

13. Boxing for boys. Introduced in 616 B.C. (41st Olympiad).

14. Foot-race for Hoplites (fully-equipped heavy-armed soldiers), about 210 yards in length.

15. Chariot race with mules. Introduced in 500 B.C. (70th Olympiad).

16. Race for mares. Introduced in 496 B.C.

17. Chariot race with two horses. Introduced in 408 B.C.

18. Contest for Heralds. Introduced in 396 B.C.

19. Contest for Trumpeters. Introduced in 396 B.C.

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20. Chariot race with four young horses. Introduced in 384 B.C.
21. Chariot race with two young horses. Introduced in 268 B.C.
22. Horse-race for young horses. Introduced in 256 B.C.
23. The Pancratium for boys. Introduced in 200 B.C.

According to Pausanias, prior to the 77th Olympiad (472 B.C.), all the contests took place on one day; but later such a procedure was found impossible, and the Games took five days to complete. The programme, in all probability, was as follows:

First day—
Opening sacrifices.
Classification of competitors.
Drawing of heats.
Trumpeters' Competition—Final.
Youths' Foot-race—Preliminary rounds.
Youths' Wrestling—Preliminary rounds.
Youths' Boxing—Preliminary rounds.
Youths' Pentathlon—Preliminary rounds.
Youths' Pancratium—Preliminary rounds.

Second day—
Youths' Events—Finals.

Third day—
Foot-race (210 yards)—Final.
Foot-race (420 yards)—Final.
Long-distance Race (1,260 yards or more)—Final.
Wrestling—Final.
Boxing—Final.
The Pancratium—Final.
Hoplites' Race—Final.

Fourth day—
Pentathlon.
Chariot Races.
Horse Races.
Contest of Heralds.

Fifth day—
Closing Ceremony.
Presentation of Prizes.
Sacrifices.
Banquets to Olympic Champions.

The judges, ten in number (called Hellanodicae), were appointed by the Eleans, who were responsible for the whole of the organization of the Games. For ten months prior to the festival they were instructed in their duties, which consisted in seeing that all the laws were obeyed, and in determining the winners of prizes. Their office was considered most honourable. They wore a special purple robe and had reserved seats in the Stadium.

All persons who were about to contend in the Games had to prove to the judges that they were free men, of pure Hellenic descent, had not been branded with atimia, nor guilty of any sacrilegious act. They further had to prove that they had undergone the preparatory training for ten months previously, and to the truth of this they solemnly swore before the very statue of Xeus. The fathers, brothers, and gymnastic teachers of the competitors, as well as the competitors themselves, had also to swear that they would be guilty of no crime in reference to the contests. All competitors were obliged thirty days before the festival to undergo certain training in the gymnasium at Elis under the superintendence of the Hellanodicae.

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Prior to each event, a herald proclaimed the name and State of each competitor, and before the starting signal was given the judges exhorted them all to acquit themselves nobly. Anyone detected in bribing a competitor was heavily fined, and the practice appears to have been not uncommon, for many instances are recorded in contemporary writings.

The only prize given to the conqueror was a garland of wild olives, cut from a sacred olive-tree, which grew in the grove of Altis. The victors were originally crowned upon a tripod covered over with bronze, but later upon a table made of ivory and gold. Palm branches were placed in their hands, the name of the victor, that of his father and State, were proclaimed by a herald before the assembled multitude. Though there were no art competitions, painters and other artists exhibited their work at Olympia.

The most powerful States considered an Olympic victory to confer great honour upon the State to which the champion belonged. On his return home, the victor entered the city in a triumphal procession and usually had many immunities and privileges bestowed on him in gratitude by his fellow citizens.

The Olympic Games continued to be celebrated with much splendour under the Roman Emperors, and the festival was finally abolished in A.D. 394, in the 16th year of the reign of the Emperor Theodosius.

A few words on the structure of the Olympic Stadium will not be out of place. It was shaped like a magnet, with a wall at right-angles to the two ends, so that to carry the analogy of a magnet further it was closed in. The racing took place backwards and forwards from one end of the Stadium to the other. It is interesting to note that when the competitors were placed on the mark a cord was stretched in front of them to restrain their impatience, and this was let fall when the signal to start was given. The length of the Stadium over all was 211 metres (about 230 yards), and 32 metres (34 yards) wide.

2.—THE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

The revival of the modern Olympic Games, the first of which were held at Athens in 1896, was due almost entirely to the energy and enterprise of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Baron de Coubertin, during the Franco-Prussian War, was a small boy of seven years of age at a Jesuit school in Paris. It is said that the desire for international athletics arose in his mind when, at the age of seventeen, he began to scrutinize the weaknesses of the French people and the discouragements under which they were recovering hope and self-respect. His life as a student was so gloomy, so narrow and so repellent, that he entered on a course of thorough self-examination. He came to the conclusion that three Monarchies, two Empires, and three Republics during a single century were hardly indicative of stability, and he felt that somewhere in the growing youth there were faculties repressed and powers staunted, which, if properly developed, would assist in the solution of the problem of French regeneration. At this time he was a cadet at St. Cyr, with a wholly unattractive future in prospect. Accordingly, he resigned and became a pupil in the Free School of Political Science.

For a time he contemplated a political future, but within a few years he determined to devote his life and resources to the introduction of sport into the French education. To this end he travelled widely in America and England, and felt convinced that the organization of sport in these two great English-speaking countries was of real importance in the life of the people.

It was in 1892 that Baron de Coubertin first propounded his desire for a new era in international sport. On November 25th of that year, at

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a meeting of the Union des Sports Athletiques in France, he made his first public announcement as follows:

"Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers, into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally. It inspires me to touch upon the further step. I now propose, and in it I shall ask that the help you have given me hitherto you will extend again, upon a basis suitable to the conditions of our modern life, the splendid and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games."

For a time there was no perceptible result, but on January 15th, 1894, Baron de Coubertin sent a circular to all the Athletic Associations, containing the following sentences:

"Before all things it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of to-day as it played so admirably in the days of Ancient Greece. Imperfect humanity has ever tended to transform the Olympic athlete into the paid gladiator. But the two things are incompatible. We must choose between one formula and the other . . Reform is necessary, and must be discussed before we undertake it. There are compromises and there are contradictions in the amateur regulations of the present day which it will be the business of this Congress to consider. And the last subject on the agenda paper is the request that you will sanction, if not the realization, at any rate the preparation of an international agreement that will revive the Olympic Games under modern conditions, so that every four years the athletic representatives of the world may be brought together, and the spirit of international comity advanced by the celebration of their chivalrous and peaceful contests."

To this there was a very irregular response. The German Federation took no notice whatever, the British were lukewarm, the Belgians frankly opposed. Even in France the Gymnastic Federation was hostile. Italy, Spain, Greece and Sweden, however, sent delegates. The Congress opened in June, 1894, in the Amphitheatre of Sorbonne, and unanimously decided upon a revival of the Olympic Games and the institution of the International Olympic Committee. Baron de Coubertin proposed that to Athens should be given the great honour of staging the Olympic revival. The Greek delegate, M. Bikelas, warmly welcomed the suggestion, and for the next two years both turned to the task of organizing this modern revival.

Encouraged by the welcome given to their enterprise by the King of Greece and the Duke of Sparta, Bidelas and de Coubertin went to Athens in the autumn of 1894 and public interest was, if somewhat indifferent, aroused. Eventually the Prime Minister of Greece authorized the trustees of a legacy left by the brothers Zappas for the erection of a building called the Zappium, in which physical exercises were to take place, to give their help to the work. In the public subscription which followed, M. Averoff, of Alexandria, promised a million drachmas (37,500 pounds sterling) for the rebuilding of the ancient stadium.

The first Olympic Games were held in April, 1896, and consisted of track and field events, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, lawn tennis, shooting, swimming and weight-lifting. Of the twelve athletic events, nine fell to the prowess of the U. S. A., two to Great Britain, while Greece supplied the Marathon winner.

As soon as the Games of Athens were over, Baron de Coubertin, as President of the International Olympic Committee, had a long interview with the Crown Prince of Greece. It should here be mentioned that the International Olympic Committee was, from its initiation, a voluntary association, self-constituted, the guardian and promoter of the Olympic

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Games, and so it remains. Not one single member of this Committee is nominated by a National Organization. The members are invited to join the Committee by the Committee itself.

The suggestion had been made that all future Olympic Games should be held at Athens, but there were many obvious difficulties in the way, if the Games were to achieve the wide international aspect which their founder contemplated. Baron de Coubertin, however, suggested that there should be Athenian celebrations every four years in the years between those in which the Olympic celebrations were being held elsewhere. In fact, Games were held at Athens in 1896, but have never since been revived at that venue.

In 1900 Paris was the favoured city. Here the contests were entirely confined to track and field events. Of these events America proved successful in seventeen, Great Britain in three, while France and Hungary each gained a single victory. During the progress of the Olympic Games at Paris in 1900, the International Committee decided, in view of the American victories at the previous Games, and the wide interest America had always shown in the revival, that it would be just and fair to award to America the Games to be held in 1904. As Chicago was considered the most central point in the United States, that city was selected for the Games. Subsequently, however, in view of the St. Louis Exposition—the Exposition commemorating the purchase of the Louisianna territory—the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States granted the Exposition authorities permission to hold the Games during that event. These Games met with no great response from foreign competition. Entries from the home country were naturally numerous, and of the twenty-four track and field events held, the United States gained twenty-three victories, the other event falling to Canada. The Games again were mainly concerned with track and field athletics. Australia, Canada, Germany, Cuba, Greece, Transvall and Zululand sent representatives.

In 1904 the International Olympic Committee held its Congress in London and the proposal was made that the fourth Olympiad should take place in Rome; but somewhat unexpectedly the Italian Committee were prevented from carrying out this decision, and during the Athenian Games of 1906 it was proposed that Great Britain should organize the Games of 1908. This offer proving acceptable to the British representatives, a British Olympic Council was formed, and the organization of the fourth Olympiad was immediately put in hand. The reader can find all details of the 1908 Games, and a special chapter on the preliminary organization, in the Official Report of the fourth Olympiad, which was admirably compiled by the late Sir Theodore Cook.

The 1908 Games mark the beginning of the modern Olympiads in their widest form. Whereas at the three previous Olympiads, only some half a dozen sports had comprised the whole programme, at London in 1908 no less than twenty-one different sports were included, and in all, just short of one hundred Olympic titles were available for competition. The Games, which included every conceivable sporting contest, many of which could hardly be recognized as international, went on from the end of April to the end of October, the more important events being held in July. On Monday, July 13th, His Majesty King Edward VII. was present at the Opening Ceremony, and no less than eighteen nations, represented by nearly 1,000 athletes, took part in the March Past. To this Olympiad twenty-two different nations sent representatives, the entries totalling over 2,500, and fourteen nations provided Olympic Champions. In the number of wins Great Britain led the world with a total of fifty-six out of a possible ninety-six, America being second with twenty-two. This result was, owing to the nature of many of the contests and the elasticity

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of the programme, somewhat too flattering to British sport, and we were doomed to a serious awakening at the next Olympiad.

For the celebration of the fifth Olympiad an unanimous vote was given at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee, held in Berlin on 28th May, 1909, that the venue should be Stockholm. The official Record published by the Swedish Olympic Committee supplies in the minutest detail (it is a volume of over 1,000 pages) all the information that even the most inquisitive reader could require.

At the request of the International Olympic Committee, when awarding the fifth Olympiad to Sweden, that the programme should not be so comprehensive as the London one, the number of events was reduced to fourteen, but in fact there were just as many Olympic titles available. Sweden and U. S. A. each gained twenty-three victories, Great Britain recorded but nine.

For the sixth Olympiad, the International Olympic Committee selected Berlin, but, owing to the Great War, this Olympiad of course never took place.

In 1920 the seventh Olympic Games were held at Antwerp. Considering that a large majority of the nations represented (there were twenty-five in all) were still suffering from the aftermath of the war, the Games were a decided success. This time there were twenty-one different sports, making up a programme with 117 Olympic titles, and sixteen different countries enrolled their names on the Olympic scroll.

The Olympic Games of 1924, held at Paris, far exceeded in importance, comprehensiveness and organization, any previous Olympiad. There were nineteen different sections (including for the first time an Art section) and 129 titles. Forty-one nations sent representatives and to twenty countries fell the distinction of winning an Olympic event.

The ninth Olympiad, held at Amsterdam, marks the climax of the modern Olympic movement. This is not the place to give the details of the Amsterdam Games, for this Official Record contains all matter relative thereto. As at present advised the 1932 Games will be held in the United States, at Los Angeles. It is hardly conceivable that any Olympic Contests held outside Europe could ever approach the international character of the Games held in Holland, for at Amsterdam more nations than ever before gained Olympic victories, and it is to be recorded that twenty-seven countries were successful.

What of the future? The ever-increasing standard of efficiency demonstrated in the various sports has made it more and more plain that specialization in its acutest form is to be the dominating feature of future Olympiads. Whether in the course of years the standard of competition will become so high that no one will be able to succeed unless he becomes a professional, in fact, if not in name, is a matter on which opinions are diverse, but it can hardly be doubted, when we contemplate the inconceivable elevation of standard which a generation has produced, that success at future Olympiads will be within the grasp only of supermen, and supermen who spare nothing in training and preparation to attain the greatest results of which they are capable.

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The International Olympic Committee

(Reprinted from the Official Report of the British Olympic Association.)

IN JUNE, 1894, an International Congress was held in Paris "to discuss the true principles of amateur sport." This Congress decided to revive the Olympic Games and to institute the International Olympic Committee. Since that date the ultimate responsibility for the Olympic Games has rested with this committee, which now comprises representatives from forty-seven different countries. This number has increased from nineteen in 1908, thirty-one in 1912, thirty-six in 1920, and forty-five in 1924 to the present figure.

Baron de Coubertin, whom we rightly regard as the father of the modern Olympic movement, was the first President of this body, and remained in that position until 1925, when he was succeeded by Count Baillet Latour.

The modern Olympic Games are controlled by the International Olympic Committee in close co-operation with the National Olympic Committees and the various International Federations which govern the different sports. The International Olympic Committee draws up the general programme, decides the venue of each Olympiad, and determines the rules governing the qualification of competitors. The National Olympic Committees collect and forward the entries from the various governing bodies of sport, and are responsible for the amateur status of athletes from the country which they represent. The International Federations are responsible for the rules and conditions of their own particular section of the Games, and in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee fix the events and the number of entrants in each. Each Federation has complete power in the appointment of officials.

It should further be mentioned that in the year following the celebration of each of the Olympic Games, a Congress is held composed of members of the International Olympic Committee, together with representatives from the National Olympic Committees and the various International Federations. It is fair to say that in General Olympic matters this Congress is the supreme authority and it was, for example, the Congress at Prague in 1925 that formulated the amateur definition governing participation in the Olympic Games.

As no little confusion exists in the minds of many people as to the exact powers of the International Olympic Committee, it seems desirable to give first in detail the terms of the Olympic Games Charter, and then in a summarized form the Statutes of the Constitution of the International Olympic Committee.

CHARTER OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES AS LAID DOWN BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Fundamental Principles.

1. The Olympic Games are celebrated every four years. They assemble together the Amateurs of all nations on an equal footing and under conditions as perfect as possible.

2. An Olympiad need not be celebrated, but neither the order nor the intervals can be altered. The Olympiads are counted as beginning from the first Olympiad of the modern era celebrated at Athens in 1896.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S ATHLETIC TEAM

R. Leigh-Wood. C. Ellis. Lord Burghley. H. B. Stallard. H. M. Abrahams. R. W. Revans
L. R. Percival T. C. Livingstone- H. Ford. A. Abrahams. J. F. Wadmore. F. R. Gaby.
M. C. Nokes. Learmonth.
W. G. Tatham. D. M. L. Neame. J. Turner, R. L. Howland. J. E. London. S. T. Ashby, H. W. Payne
C. W. Gill. D. Chapman. H. A. Simmons. J. A. T. Hanlon
H. Houghton. J. C. Heap. W. Rangeley. R. H. Thomas. S. Ferris. R. S. Woods. D. G. A. Lowe
A. W. Green. V. E. Morgan. N. S. Biddulph. H. J. Bignall. C. E. Blewitt. B. C. V. Oddie
G. C. Constable. G. M. Butler. H. Wood. J. W. J. Rinkel. R. D. Bell. R. A. Robb. B. Lucas. F. Light.
A. T. Muggridge. R. S. Starr. L. T. Bond. E. H. Smouha. W. H. King,
J. H. Hambridge. J. Suttie-Smith. D. M'L. Wright. W. Beavers Lord Rochdale. L. Cohen. H. A. Johnston. W. W. Craner.
E. H. Oliver

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN 1928 OLYMPIC TEAM

Back Row—R. C. Smith (Boxer). F. Ellis (Boxer). C. Bissett (Boxer). F. W. Short (Cyclist). W. B. Legg (Athlete).
Second Row—A. Praeg (Wrestler). H. de Kok (Sculler). L. Hall (Boxer). H. P. Kinsman (Athlete). J. H. Viljoen (Athlete). M. Bedford (Swimmer). Z. Englenberg (Swimmer). R. Rennie (Swimmer). F. van der Goes (Swimmer). G. C. Weightman-Smith (Athlete). D. R. Jacobs (Athlete). A. S. Burton-Durham (Athlete). A. Wilson (Boxer). M. I. Steyler (Athlete).
Sitting—D. D. McCorkindale (Boxer). K. Russell (Athlete). E. J. Weston (Boxing Judge). Mrs. R. Finlayson (Swimming Coach and Chaperone). F. Andrew (Secretary, London Committee). J. H. Doig (Manager). S. J. M. Atkinson (Athlete—Captain). Mrs. D. M. Doig (Chaperone). S. Humphrey (Masseur). M. R. Clark (Athlete). H. Hart (Athlete),
On Grass—H. Isaacs (Boxer) J. Doherty (Trainer, Boxing Section). B. Lebonon (Boxer),

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THE NEW ZEALAND 1928 OLYMPIC TEAM

Back Row—L. Moorhouse (Swimmer), S. Lay (Javelin Thrower)
Second Row—E. Morgan (Boxer). C. Dickinson (Trainer). Dr. A. E. Porritt (Captain). D. P. Lindsay (Swimmer). A. Cleverley (Boxer).
Front Row—Mrs. Miller. Mrs. H. Amos (Chaperone). H. Amos (Manager). Miss E. Stockley (Swimmer). Miss K. Miller (Swimmer). Miss N. Wilson (Sprinter).

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3. The International Olympic Committee has the sole right to choose the place for the celebration of each Olympiad.

4. It is compulsory that the Olympic Games include the following events: Athletics, Gymnastics, Combative Sports, Swimming, Equestrian Sports, Pentathlon and Art Competitions.

5. There is a distinct Cycle of Olympic Winter Games which are celebrated in the same year as the other Games.
Starting from the eighth Olympiad they take the title of First Olympic Winter Games, but the term Olympiad will not be used to describe them.

6. The International Olympic Committee chooses the place for the celebration of the Olympic Winter Games, giving the first refusal to the country holding the current Olympic Games, on condition that they can give sufficient guarantees to organize both games at the same time.

7. Generally speaking, only those who are natives of a country, or naturalized subjects of that country, are qualified to compete in the Olympic Games under the colours of that country.

STATUTES OF INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Objects.

At the Congress of Paris, the International Olympic Committee were entrusted with ensuring the regular celebration of the Olympic Games and securing the attainment of the highest ideals of amateur sport.

Membership.

The International Olympic Committee is a permanent body and consists of not more than three members from one country, the number of countries to whom admission is possible being unlimited. The members of the committee are elected for an indefinite period by the Committee itself, and are to consider themselves as delegates of the International Olympic Committee to the Federations and Sports Associations of their respective countries. They must in no sense regard themselves, while serving on the Committee, as representatives of their own countries. Members may resign and may, in certain circumstances, suffer expulsion.

Administration.

The President is elected by the Committee for a period of eight years and is eligible for re-election. An Executive Committee is chosen from the members of the International Olympic Committee, and consists of six members who serve for a period of four years.

The Executive Committee meets at the summons of the President of the International Olympic Committee or, alternatively, at the request of any three of its members. In urgent cases the President can himself

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make a decision which must, however, be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee or the International Olympic Committee itself.

The Executive Committee manages the finances, keeps all records, and ensures the carrying out of the regulations for the Olympic Games. It also submits to the International Olympic Committee the names of persons to be elected to that Committee, and prepares the agenda for the meeting.

No quorum is necessary at meetings of the International Olympic Committee, but amendments to the present statutes must, to be valid, be passed by two-thirds of the members present at the time of voting. The French language is the official language of the Committee and in the case of any divergence between the texts the French text prevails.

Congresses.

The International Olympic Committee is responsible for convening Congresses and fixes the agenda therefor. These Congresses must be composed of representatives from the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations, as well as the members of the International Olympic Committee.

The International Olympic Committee meets once every year and investigates the many difficult problems which are constantly arising. Similarly, the Executive Committee—which is often given the full powers of the International Olympic Committee itself—meets every quarter, and decides questions of a pressing nature; and likewise sets the policy of the International Olympic Committee. The Executive Committee is the Jury of Honour at the Olympic Games and, as such, intervenes in all questions of a non-technical nature outside the scope of the Juries of the International Federations. It was this Jury that took steps to bring to the notice of certain Federations, after the Paris Games, the necessity of maintaining a chivalrous spirit throughout the competitions. How well they did their work was seen at Amsterdam.

To sum up, the International Olympic Committee maintain that in a great movement like the Olympic Games, the controlling body must be strong and impartial and, therefore, all its members must be pledged not to accept any mandate which could affect the complete independence of their vote at the International Olympic Committee meetings.

Anyone who knows the difficulties which have attended the development of the Olympic movement, will realize how impossible it would have been in the past to carry on that movement, if there had been among the members of the International Olympic Committee the rivalry of competing nationalities, and the fear of disapproval of their national societies. Noth-

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ing but the absolute freedom of the International Olympic Committee to deliberate and decide with a single eye to the progress of the Olympic ideal, has made the work of these thirty-two years possible.

The British Olympic Association have shown, by the resolution passed in November, 1927, that they are desirous of determining, once and for all, the exact constitutional status of the International Olympic Committee. This resolution reads:

"The Council further directs that all necessary steps be taken to secure the appointment of a Committee by and from the Congress to decide any necessary interpretation of matters on which the Congress have previously recorded a decision."

It would be most unfair to suggest that the International Olympic Committee have not in the past rendered extremely valuable services to the Olympic movement; but it is certainly a matter for some comment, that the constitution of this body is such that they owe no responsibility directly (and even claim to owe no responsibility indirectly), to any of the nations participating in the Olympic Games.

While the method by which this body is self-elected is certainly open to some criticism, it may be possible to find a way of associating the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees more closely with the International Olympic Committee, and there seems no reason why the following practical compromise should not be arrived at:

(a) It should be definitely laid down that the decisions of Congresses are absolutely final until the next Congress.

(b) The interpretation of such decisions can either be in the hands of a special committee, nominated by the Congress, or indeed, in the hands of the International Olympic Committee.

(c) What must at all costs be avoided in the future is a repetition of a position analogous to the "broken time" controversy, in which the International Olympic Committee entirely ignores rulings of a previous Congress, because it says a position has arisen which was not considered at the Congress and, therefore, the International Olympic Committee is competent to deal with it.

The above suggestions need not be read as a condemnation of the International Olympic Committee. No one will deny that the untiring efforts of this Committee have resulted in the formation of a truly international sporting spirit as exemplified by the ninth Olympiad. It is only suggested that a perfectly sincere attempt at the next Congress to clarify the whole constitutional position will result in a much better understanding between all the Associations who combine to organize the Olympic Games; and, indeed, in a strengthening of the authority of and increase the respect for the International Olympic Committee itself.

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Amsterdam and Opening Ceremonies

The magnitude of the task confronting the Canadian Olympic Committee is not generally appreciated by the public of Canada, just as the method of organization and the basis of operation are unknown. Each year following the Olympic Games the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, in convention, names the committee that will have charge of Canada's Olympic effort for the next games. This committee holds office for four years—three years preceding the approaching games and one year after. The committee consists of representatives of the various branches of the amateur Union and allied bodies with fifteen members at large, the latter being selected on the basis of their knowledge and position in the Canadian athletic world. The representatives of the branches and allied bodies are named by those organizations through the A.A.U. of C. The Olympic Committee then becomes entrusted with the definite task of preparing for Olympic Competition and has complete charge of all matters concerning the Games from the Canadian standpoint, including arrangements for finances, trials, selections of teams, transportation, appointment of sub-committees, selection of coaches, trainers and executive officers to attend the Games, and generally to see that Canada is adequately and fully represented at the Games and all meetings in connection therewith. It has complete power over all funds. Delegates to the meetings of the various international governing bodies are named by the A.A.U. of C., the practise being to name those executive officials of the Olympic Committee in attendance at the games, this plan being followed for the purpose of curtailing the expense account.

The Canadian Committee entrusted with the task of preparing for the IXth Olympiad, under the very able leadership of P. J. Mulqueen, president, is credited with being the most active organization yet created in Canada for the purpose of maintaining Canada's position in international competition. The job was conducted with greater thoroughness than in any previous period as the results show. Instead of waiting until Olympic year to make preparations the present committee worked energetically and with real foresight for three years, the executive officers devoting a great deal of time to the task, and, in the majority of cases, at their own expense.

Differences of opinion naturally arose at times and in the end a sharp division arose between some of the officials, but a certain amount of this may be expected especially if individuals become ambitious and permit personal desires to interfere with a national duty and obligation. The task of gathering together a team from the far-flung areas of Canada is no mean one. In the past provincialism has been allowed to interfere with the success of the venture. This committee was determined to wipe out all traces of provincialism and to operate as a truly national body. Considerable support was accorded the committee by the press and public of the country, but the fact remains that failure, in the past, to keep the public posted as to the nature of the job and the manner in which it was being tackled, had been responsible for considerable criticism and for ignorance of the magnitude of Canada's effort. This report is being issued in great detail in the hope that much of this ignorance will be obliterated in the future. In this connection this committee strongly recommends to the incoming committee that every care should be taken to take the public into the committee's confidence at all times.

One of the regrettable features of the IXth Olympiad, from Canada's standpoint, was the misleading statements sent to newspapers of this country by incompetent newspapermen. These created confusion, doubt and in the end, considerable trouble. In particular, effort was made to infer that the housing conditions at Amsterdam were not good. True, the athletes were not housed in a sumptuous manner, but the fact remains that they were comfortably situated. The best proof of this is the results. The housing problem was one that gave trouble to almost each competing

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nation. The early arrangements for the Canadian team were in the hands of the Dutch attache named to work with the Canadian committee. In the winter of 1928 the executive officials of the Canadian winter team visited Amsterdam for the purpose of going into the housing situation. They were not completely satisfied with the arrangements but, in the end, came to the opinion that it was impossible to secure any improvement. In June Dr. A. S. Lamb, hon. manager of the Canadian team, went to Amsterdam in advance and when the various teams arrived he was able to place them in fairly comfortable quarters without any confusion or trouble. Dr. Lamb rendered splendid services in this connection and under the circumstances, complete satisfaction was expressed by everybody.

The Canadian officials and athletes went to Amsterdam in two separate parties. The first party, leaving by the S.S. Albertic, from Montreal on July 11, consisted of the track and field squad, the oarsmen, wrestlers, and swimmers. The boxers, cyclists and lacrosse team followed a week later on the S.S. Empress of Scotland. The details in this connection had been worked out and the various competitors were given just the right amount of time in which to resume training, after the ocean trip, and, in the majority of cases, reach the peak of form by the time of their respective competitions. Credit for this must also be given to the various managers and coaches, and it is only too evident that the teams enjoyed, with possibly one exception, the very best of direction.

While the athletes were given little time during the stage of preparation for sight-seeing they were able to enjoy some relaxation and found much to interest them in Holland. Many entertainments were planned and staged by various organizations but, unfortunately, the majority of these affairs were held after the majority of the athletes had departed from Amsterdam, an early departure being rendered imperative by reason of the tours which were undertaken by the athletic team, the lacrosse team, the cyclists and swimmers. Others, for business reasons, were forced to return home immediately after their part of the Games had been completed and thus forego the pleasure of a week or two in touring.

To those who had never witnessed a set of Olympic games the two-week affair was of immense interest, especially when the magnitude of the undertaking was appreciated. With 47 nations represented by some 5,000 competitors the extent of the Games is evident. Naturally, there was a babel of voices and possibly this was the one real drawback for it, along with the demands of training and competition, eliminated the opportunity for fraternization.

THE STADIUM AT AMSTERDAM

The Stadium where the track, field, cycling, gymnastic and equestrian events at the 1928 Olympic Games were held covered an area of over 40 acres, and was situate in the southern part of central Amsterdam. Besides the main Stadium there was a Swimming Stadium, a Pavilion for fencing, and yet another Hall for boxing and wrestling.

The Stadium itself was planned by the Dutch architect Jan Wils, and accommodated about 40,000 spectators. It was at first suggested that an old Stadium, within a few hundred yards of the one eventually built, should be reconstructed, but circumstances led to the conclusion that a new structure would be more satisfactory and better suited to the prestige of the IXth Olympiad. The idea of building an Olympic city similar to that made in Paris was conceived, but not carried out.

The Grand Stadium was 285 yards long and 185 yards in depth. No less than 4,500 piles varying in length from 36 to 48 feet had to be driven into the soft ground, for building in Holland is not easy, as the surface has to be raised about six feet, for which work a million cubic yards of sand was required.

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In the centre of the ground was a football pitch and around it a cinder track 400 metres in length, and nearly nine yards wide in the finishing stretch. Round the track there was a cycling track 500 metres in circumference.

Before any building could be commenced the whole area had to be drained and raised, for it was nothing better than a marshy field.

The following is a brief description of the architecture abstracted from an article published by the architect himself:—

"The main building is conspicuous by its simple construction rising up unobtrusively out of the plan as a whole. The Marathon Gate and the large stairs are the main features of the construction. Slanting down from the main edifice the other buildings are planned as long-stretched low houses. The horizontal line is thereby conspicuous, broken only by the Marathon Tower (150 ft. high), bearing on the top a large plate from which a permanent smoke column mounted to the skies during the Games. A broad moat encircles the whole area, having a restaurant and terraces on the bank. In the centre of the Gallery of Honor are the Royal Box for the Queen, boxes reserved for the International Olympic Committee, and for the Chairmen of the various International Sporting Federations.

"The Marathon Gate, bearing a solemn historic idea, and being an important ornament of the Stadium, is placed right opposite the Royal Box in the centre of the Marathon Stand. The monument in memory of the Baron von Tuyll van Serooskerken, first Chairman of the Dutch Olympic Committee, is erected close to the Marathon Gate. The draft for this monument has come from the hands of the sculptress, Miss G. J. W. Rueb, and from the architect, Mr. Jan Wils.

"Except for the Marathon Gate, entrance to the track is only possible through two tunnels leading from the competitors' dressing room, and the various rooms set aside for the officials. Each of the dressing rooms is fitted with shower baths, hip baths, and tables for massage. A special enclosure is reserved for the competitors and a covered enclosure with 600 seats for the Press."

The track, while it gave general satisfaction was not quite up to the standard that is looked for in competitions of this kind. The Dutch contractors had considerable trouble securing a proper finish and as late as a week before the track events began there was some doubt as to whether it would be ready for the games. However, with the assistance of experts who were called in a suitable top dressing was evolved and the track completed in time. While some exceptional performances were recorded there is no doubt that with a surface as perfect as the track at Hamilton, Ontario ,several world's records would have been established.

The general arrangements were first-class, although the Canadians found a great amount of red tape which was rather onerous. Europeans, however, have been brought up on red tape and seem to be contented. Those who have been in attendance at previous Olympiads were of the opinion that the Dutch Committees were deserving of much credit for it was agreed that the IXth Olympiad was the best of any in the series.

THE OPENING CEREMONY

The Official Opening of the IXth Olympic Games took place at the Stadium on Saturday, July 28th. Thirty-five thousand people were present to witness the march past of forty-six nations, fortunately in fine weather, and the scene was one which deeply impressed all those privileged to take part.

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At 1.45 p.m. the Prince Consort arrived at the Stadium and on entering the Royal Box was received by members of the International and Dutch Olympic Committee. He was greeted by the band playing the Dutch National Anthem.

Almost immediately the march past of nations began. Headed by the representatives of Greece, the athletes of forty-six countries completed a circuit of the track, saluted the Prince Consort each in their own national fashion, and lined up facing the Royal Box for the opening ceremony.

Australia gave, as it were, the British Empire a good start in the procession, and after a small Belgian body, and a purely military Bulgarian contingent, came the big team of Canadian athletes, with their white blazers, trimmed with scarlet. Chili and Cuba (the latter with only two representatives) paved the way for an impressively long column of Germans, most of whom wearing white trousers and species of black mess uniforms. The British team, headed by two pipers of the London Scottish Regiment not, however, playing their pipes, was sandwiched between the team of Finland and the solitary representative from Haiti. Jos. Wright, Jr., carried the Canadian flag at the head of the Canadian contingent with E. McCready as the standard bearer. The march past, in which perhaps 4,000 athletes and officials took part, occupied nearly an hour, and when each team had formed its column with its flag facing the Stand of Honour, Dr. J. Visser, a former Minister of Arts and Public Instruction, delivered the following consecration speech:—

"I have gladly and willingly complied with the request, addressed to me as an honorary member of the Dutch Olympic Committee, to say a few words at the opening of the Olympic Games. As a Netherlander, I am naturally very proud that we have secured wide sympathy from the public which is always so charitable, and which has assisted us to an unprecedented extent with financial help, even if our Government would not support the Games with a money grant. It has been a great delight to read in the newspapers the record of the large contributions collected in such a remarkably short time from private sources, and we have been even more gratified by the fact that the Municipality of Amsterdam herself has lent its powerful support for the success of the Games.

"Let us, therefore render to all who, under the capable leadership of the Olympic Committee, have contributed to the upholding of our national honour, the thanks of thousands of our fellow-countrymen and of foreign communities. They have performed an act, not only of national, but also of international importance.

"And now all these willing helpers are about to see with satisfaction the result of their labours. By this I do not mean so much that countless numbers of visitors will be attracted to the Stadium, but that all ranks of the community will be meeting here to enjoy the Games. I should like, in the first place, to mention His Royal Highness Prince Hendrik. Then, the Ministers of the Crown, representing as they do such widely different religious beliefs and political convictions, and who personally assisted at the preliminary Games in June. Could we only know in detail those who will visit the Stadium we should indeed arrive at the conclusion that the Olympic Games have become really popular, and that all those responsible for their organization have every reason to be satisfied with the results of their efforts.

"How magnificent were the ancient Games of Greece, and how beautiful is their modern revival!! Pindar, who in his immortal Odes wrote of the glories of the victors in the old Greek wrestling matches, says of these that they 'surpassed all other competitions just as pure spring water surpasses all other earthly treasures.' And this eulogy we can well understand when we realise the true Olympic ideal. They fought, not for material wealth nor gain. There was no question of obtaining some special position of honour: the only prize awarded to the victor was a perishable laurel

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wreath. He who obtained the victory simply rejoined the ranks of his fellow-citizens. In the ancient Games the only question was the striving after the ideal which the Greek world worshipped as the highest human goal—perfect harmony in intellectual and physical development, to possess a healthy body as the temple of a richly endowed spirit, for each individual a full development of his own personality.

"No effort was deemed too great to reach this goal. To achieve this end all the noblest qualities were brought into action. Everything capable of weakening or deteriorating the body was rigorously eschewed. For the good of the cause all the temptations of the flesh were gladly sacrificed.

"For them no thought arose of irritating, humiliating or doing away with an adversary, or rather fellow-competitor. The individual did not count; personal aversion was foreign to all. No such meanness could taint so high an ideal. All desired to compete together in a worthy manner in friendly rivalry and with complete adherence to the rules. Harmony was the keynote and on this basis the original Greek Games were organised. Thus have they become famous, and if the nineteenth century has ventured to revive them, I must remind it of its bounden duty to carry high the name they bear.

"I have detailed for you the real ideal of the Olympic Games so that you may begin your contest imbued with its spirit. The more you make this the case, the greater will be the moral discipline of you all. Even amidst the tense and boundless excitement you will thus maintain self control, so rightly called the duty of sport.

"Unimpeachable fair play and good faith must prevail throughout these Games. You will submit readily to the spirit of the rules and regulations, and to the authority of those to whom their observance is delegated. Every competitor will be convinced that only when victory has been secured with shining weapon and clean hands will the winner achieve personal and national honour.

"When Cardinal Mercier blessed the Games at Antwerp he uttered the following words: 'Les exercices du Stade ne sont pas un jeu vaniteux et stérile—ils sont une école.'

"When Pastor Monod performed the same ceremony at Paris in 1924 he addressed to the competitors the following beautiful and inspiring words: 'En réalité, l'énergie animatrice des Jeux Olympiques était un idéal de l'honneur et de la beauté, une vision, une ambition, un rêve patriotique et social, une idée.'

"This is what the Games stand for, an ideal representing all the human spirit can achieve; and the purer the spirit the purer its bodily expression. This is the point where religion and sport meet, because the more the human spirit strives for the highest, the more ardent will be the desire to harmonise body and spirit.

"Therefore, let the flame of deep religous fervour enkindle your souls, for this alone can maintain the high tradition of the Olympic Games and realise their sublime ideal."

This was followed by the singing of an old Dutch cantata, Wilt heden nu treden, by a chorus of 1,200 singers, and then, when the members of the various Committees had ranged themselves in a semi-circle facing the Royal Box, Baron A. Schiromelpennick van der Oye, Chairman of the Dutch Olympic Committee, delivered the following speech:—

"There is a general feeling ever growing in strength and intensity that man's mental and physical development should go hand in hand in order to attain an harmonious whole. To this end efforts are being made on all sides to raise the general standard of physical fitness, and also to direct the pursuit of sport into the proper channels. It is natural that the world-

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wide appeal of physical culture should bring a few to the front—those men and women whom nature has especially favoured with the endowment of great will power and determination, and who stand out head and shoulders above their contemporaries.

"International contests are of the greatest value in the realisation of the ideal I have mentioned above, for they show the standard that can be attained by natural ability rightly applied and, more particularly, by energy and self-discipline. Among such contests the Olympic Games must occupy a prominent position even if only by reason of their many-sided character.

"So far as one can judge the IXth Olympic Games will in no wise be inferior to their predecessors. We in Holland greatly appreciate the fact that the International Olympic Committee has entrusted us with the celebration of these Games, and we have striven to our utmost to prove ourselves worthy of this confidence.

"We heartily welcome the athletes of the world and we wish them a truly sporting contest. We ask all those who have our interests at heart to assist us in making these Olympic Games conform to the ideal for which they were revived. Especially we ask our fellow-countrymen to stand by us for the honour of their country.

"In the name of the Dutch Olympic Committee, I now have the honour respectfully to request His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands to open the Games in the name of Her Majesty the Queen."

The Olympic Games were then declared open.

Amid a blast of trumpets and salvo of cannon the Olympic Flag was hoisted over the Stadium, and pigeons were released (each pigeon having a ribbon bearing the colour of one of the competing nations tied to its neck). This release of pigeons is a survival of the old custom at the original Olympic Games, when the pigeons were brought from the different states who were participating, and actually flew home to announce that the Olympic had been opened.

The Olympic Oath was taken by the captain of the Dutch Football Team, and while the Standard Bearer from each country drooped the national flag in obeisance the following words were pronounced over the loud speakers:—

"We swear that we present ourselves at the Olympic Games as fair competitors, respecting the rules governing the Games and being desirous of taking part in them in a chivalrous spirit for the honour of our countries and sport."

With the defile of the athletes from the Stadium the opening ceremony concluded.

CLOSING CEREMONY

The Closing Ceremony was performed on Sunday, August 12th, when after the distribution of prizes (Her Majesty the Queen of Holland herself handing the first prizes to the winners), the President of the International Olympic Committee, the Count de Baillet-Latour, declared the Olympic Games closed in the following terms:—

"In the name of the International Olympic Committee we offer to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Dutch people, to the Municipality of Amsterdam, and to the organisers of the IXth Olympiad our most profound gratitude. We proclaim the IXth Olympiad now ended, and according to tradition we invite the youth of all countries to assemble in four years at Los Angeles, there to celebrate with us the Xth Olympic Games. May they

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conduct themselves in a spirit of cheerfulness and harmony, so that the Olympic torch may follow its course through the ages for the good of humanity with ever-increasing enthusiasm, courage and purity."

Count Baillet-Latour then presented to the Mayor of Amsterdam the Olympic Flag given in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee and later handed over by the Mayor of Paris to Count Baillet-Latour. This flag will be preserved in the Municipal Palace of Amsterdam until the next Olympic Games.

Dr. A. S. Lamb, Honorary Manager of the Canadian Olympic Team, received the medals on behalf of the successful Canadian competitors.

The prize presentation hardly commands the importance and distinction that it deserves, for by the end of the second fortnight the winners in those events which have been decided earlier on, have left the scene of the Olympic Games. It should be possible, and indeed it seems highly desirable, that the medals should be presented to the winners immediately after the final of each event. For what could be more pleasing both to the victor and to the public, if immediately after the events, the winner along with the second and third men, stood in front of the Royal Box, while the national flags flew aloft and the band played the anthem; and then were presented with their trophies?

GATE RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCES

It is interesting to give the numbers of those who paid for admission to the different sports. Football, of course, brought in the biggest revenue, but it must not be forgotten that the football competition lasted seventeen days, and on many days there were two matches, one in the afternoon and one in the early evening.

Taking 1 guilder as the equivalent of 40c and 100 florins equal to 1 guilder, it will be seen that almost $570,000.00 was taken in gate money.

	Attendance	Receipts
Football	249,560	fl. 538,860.00
Athletics	130,282	278,576.75
Hockey	53,700	53,146.00
Swimming	50,827	117,264.50
Equestrian Sports—		
Amsterdam	50,074	141,146.50
Hilversum	7,427	11,140.50
Opening Ceremony	28,799	94,641.25
Cycling	26,744	62,049.00
Gymnastics	17,983	25,570.50
Boxing	14,024	41,589.50
Rowing	12,406	24,126.50
Wrestling—		
Graeco-Roman	6,407	10,784.50
Free Style	2,947	4,459.00
Fencing	6,399	10,795.50
Yachting	4,543	9,220.00
Weight Lifting	1,167	1,162.00
Total	663,289	fl. 1,424,532.00

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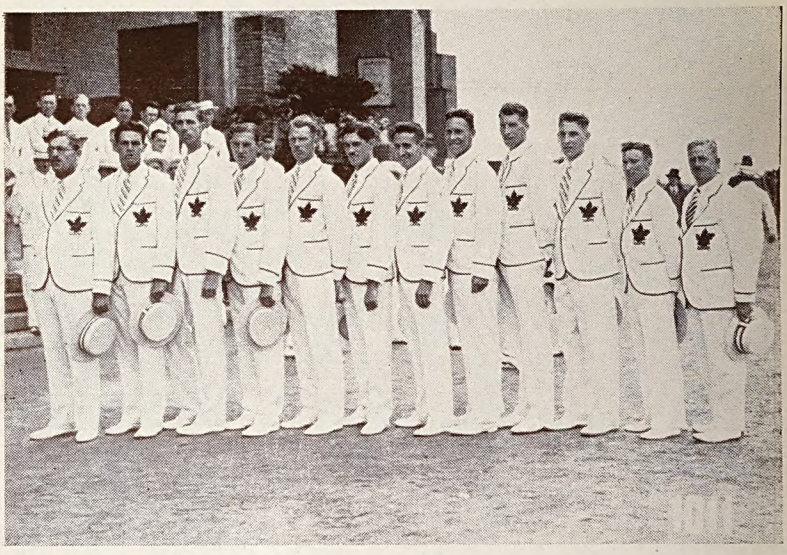
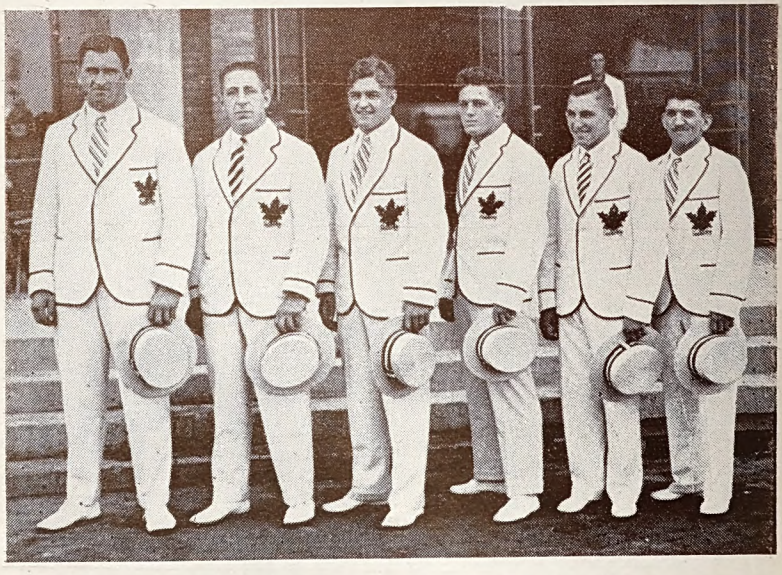
THE CANADIAN OARSMEN



A. Meech, J. Murdoch, F. Fiddes, J. Hedges, J. Hand, B. Richardson, W. Ross, J. Wright, Jr., B. Norris, J. Guest, J. Donelly, T. R. Loudon, Hon. Manager

CANADIAN WRESTLING TEAM



E. McCreary, F. Saxon (Hon. Coach), D. Stockton, M. Letchford, D. McDonald
Jas. Trifinuv.

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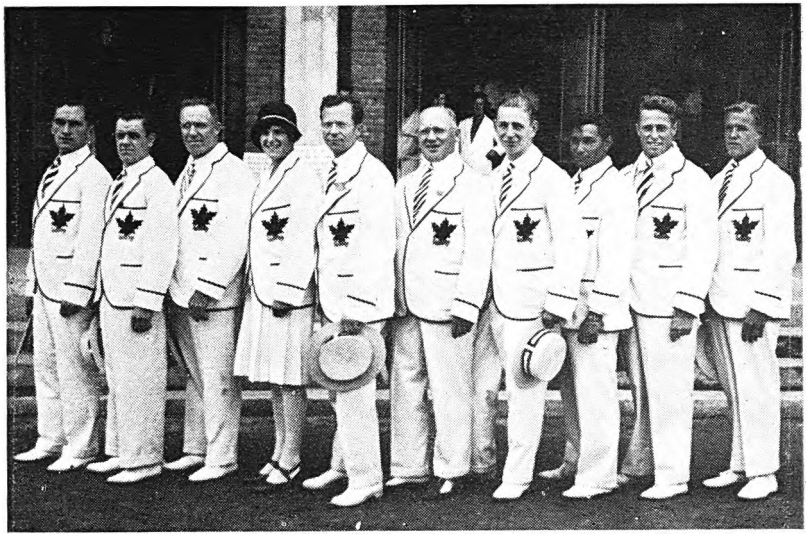
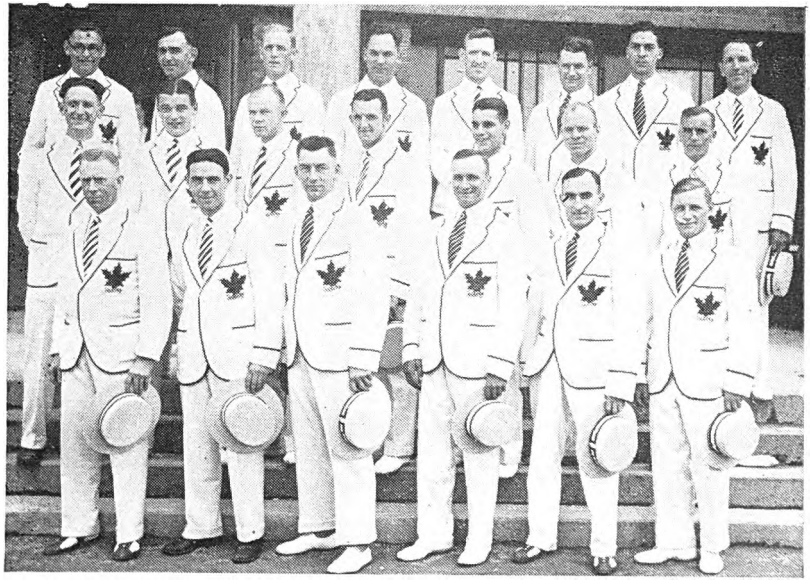
THE CANADIAN SWIMMING TEAM



Jack Aubin, J. Thompson, Jimmy Rose (Hon. Coach), Dorothy Prior, H. E. Herschorn, John Kerry, M. Bourne, Walter Spence, G. Ault, Alfred Phillips

THE CANADIAN LACROSSE TEAM



Top—Left to right—Wm. Patchell, Willis Patchell, Bob Mackie, Carl Grauer, Ab. Brown, Nels Atkinson, Dal Grauer, Leo Gregory. Centre row—Left to right—W. Fraser, Bobby Bourne, Bud Farrow, Jack Woods, Hop Wilkie, Walter Lee, Johnny Stoddart. Front row—Dan Mackenzie, Cyril Doyle, Johnny Vernon, Haddie Stoddart, George Feeney, E. G. Burnet.

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CANADIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—Condensed
September 4th, 1925 to May 31st, 1929

Receipts

Grants and Contributions

Dominion of Canada Govt.	$26,000.00
Province of Ontario Govt.	10,000.00
Province of Quebec Govt.	5,000.00
Province of Alberta Govt.	750.00
Province of Saskatchewan Govt.	600.00
Province of Manitoba Govt.	1,000.00
City of Montreal	600.00
City of Toronto	4,000.00
Canadian Amateur Hockey Assn.	7,000.00
Canadian Rowing Assoc.	1,000.00
Canadian Amateur Swimming Assoc.	400.00
Canadian Amateur Swimming Assoc. (Ont. Branch)	795.00
Canadian Wheelman's Association	1,241.35
Ontario Hockey Assoc.	4,000.00
Women's Athletic Assoc.	589.70
Hamilton Olympic Club—Account Trials and Expense	2,600.00
Canadian Arena Co.—Boxing Trials	1,000.00
Sundry Contributions Account Personnel Expense	4,997.80
	71,583.85
Interest on Bank balance	1,259.31
Total receipts for period	72,833.16
Balance in Bank Sept. 3rd 1925	6,451.05
Total	$79,284.21

Expenditure

Administration

Accounting and Auditing 1924 to May 31st, 1929		$ 275.00
Californian Investigation Report		118.30
Cuts, photographs and slides		485.58
Meetings and travelling Expense		2,320.94
Toronto meetings and trials		2,396.80
Expense boxing trials and medals		248.67
Postage, printing and stationery		604.13
Printing report 1924 Olympiad		397.95
Presentations		209.78
Telegrams and Telephones		281.52
Translations		10.00
Western Canada Organization expense		954.52
		8,303.19

Grants

Amateur Athletic Union of Can.	$ 1,000.00	
Can. Swimming Assoc	500.00	
Can. Lacrosse Assoc.	2,000.00	
Women's Amat. Ath. Fed. of Canada	50.00	
		$ 3,550.00

Olympiad Direct Expense

In Canada, Holland, Switzerland and Ireland—Canadian teams, etc.

Transportation:		
In Canada	2,330.49	
Ocean	24,596.79	
Abroad	848.20	
	27,775.48	
Subsistence	12,777.16	
Outfitting and equipment	2,942.46	
Winter Sports team	15,000.00	

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Receipts		Expenditures		
Brought forward	$79,284.21	Asst. Manager re. team's expenses	1,074.00	
		Track team's expenses to Ireland	377.66	
		Manager 2nd contingent expenses, re—Boxers, Wrestlers & Cyclists	452.00	
		Trainer's and Coach's Exp. Accounts	671.09	
		Telegrams and Cables	322.94	
		Sundry Expenses	125.44	
		Advances	88.31	
		"Selection Committee" expenses at Montreal	175.00	
				61,781.54
				73,634.73
		Balance in Bank May 1st 1929		5,649.48
	$79,284.21			$79,284.21

Winnipeg, June 5th, 1929

We hereby certify that we have verified the Receipts as shown on the foregoing statement, and have vouched most of the disbursements, vouchers being produced to cover nearly all items, where accounts were not to hand we are satisfied that the payments were properly within the scope of the Committee.

(Signed) G. S. LAING & CO., C.A.,
Auditors

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CANADIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Statement re Olympic Winter Sports Team.

Olympic Winter Sports at St. Moritz, Switzerland, January 18th to March 20th, 1928.

Team included Hockeyists, Figure Skaters, Speed Skaters and Skiers.

Receipts—			
Grant—Canadian Olympic Committee		$15,000.00	
Canadian Ski Association		1,200.00	
Canadian Skating Association		1,250.00	
			$17,450.00
From Surplus of Exhibition Hockey Game Receipts			940.19
			$18,390.19
Expenditure—			
Transportation:			
In Canada	$ 1,543.12		
Ocean	7,099.50		
Abroad	1,940.60		
	10,583.22		
Less—Refunds:			
Commission on Tickets	568.50		
		$10,014.72	
Subsistence:			
In Canada	562.66		
Travelling	1,959.60		
Abroad	5,568.61		
		8,090.87	
Equipment		284.60	
		$18,390.19	$18,390.19

N.B.—To the total expenditures must be added the money spent on the lacrosse team. The entire cost of Canada's participation in the IXth Olympiad can be set at $90,000.

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Successful Effort

(Contributed by Dr. A. S. Lamb, Honorary Manager of the Canadian Olympic Team.)

THE games at Amsterdam were, as far as I can determine, the most successful of the modern Olympic series. There was a very capable and efficient organization in charge, and to the Organizing Olympic Committee of Holland must go great praise for the very thorough, painstaking and courteous manner in which their duties were performed. All the officers of the organization, with whom I had the pleasure to be associated, were extremely kind and obliging, and it seemed as if they could not do too much to satisfy our desires in every possible way. The technical detail of the Games was most excellently managed and left nothing to be desired. The London "Times" has the following to say in this connection:

"The Stadium events represent, of course, only a fraction of the whole Olympic programme. But for the keenness of the competition which they excite, and the representative character of the national teams which take part in them, they eclipse all the rest in athletic value and in interest, and the Empire may be justly proud of the part played in them by its representatives. And not only the Empire, but the whole of the forty-seven competing nations are deeply indebted to the Dutch for the completeness and efficiency with which all arrangements for the Games have been organized and carried out.

"From an international point of view, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that this year's Olympic Games have been more satisfactory than any which have preceded them.

"Except for the one quickly settled difference on the opening day, there has been none of those serious international 'incidents' which, in past years, have sometimes ruffled the harmony of the proceedings. The competitors of all the nations have observed their Olympic 'oath' in the spirit as well as in the letter. That in itself is a feature of the Games on which the Dutch and other Olympic committees are warmly to be congratulated. It is a gratifying proof of the success with which they have worked together for the general acceptance of the principles of good sportsmanship, without which the strenuous rivalry of the track and field, particularly between men of different races, might so easily breed bad blood."

Since 1924 a determined effort has been made by the Committee in co-operation with the A. A. U. of C., to increase both the interest and participation in the various activities in preparation for the Amsterdam Games. Fox example, in track and field, a special effort was made to this end by the preparation of standards of achievement, which were first circulated to all sections of the country in April, 1926. The hope was expressed that the athletes of the various sections would strive to attain the standards which were set. There was, as a result, a greatly increased interest and then in 1927, the standards were increased, and all those competitors who attained these standards in the different sectional meets, were assisted to attend the central sectional meet which was held in Toronto in August, 1927. With every province represented, it clearly demonstrated the result of this early effort to increase both the interest in the sport and the ability of the competitors. A further increase in the standards of achievement was made for 1928, and these acted somewhat as a guide for the Selection Committee, after the final Olympic Trials were held in Hamilton on June 30th and July 2nd, 1928. The Hamilton Olympic Club, through Mr. M. M. Robinson, very generously took care of a number of the athletes from different sections of the country during the month of June, and the results of the meet were indicative of the improvement which was

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THE CANADIAN BOXING TEAM

Back row—left to right.—R. Smellie, D. Carrick, H. Chevrier
Centre row.—F. Gallagher, F. Martin, F. Carroll, H. Stewart.
Front row.—F. Bataglia, V. Glionna, F. Volkert, Fred Nobert, Hon. Mgr.

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made during that period. The plan which was followed out was somewhat similar to that of 1924, when sixty athletes were quartered at the McGill Stadium for two weeks prior to the final trials.

It was my pleasant duty to precede the Olympic party to Amsterdam, in order that the problems of housing, training facilities and accommodation, submission of entries, etc., might be taken care of more effectively. Through the very great kindness and assistance of the Canadian Attache, Dr. W. P. H. Van Blijenburgh, who, by the way, gave up his business activities entirely during that period, a special Holland-Canada Committee was formed. This Committee consisted of many prominent citizens, including the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, the British Consul-General and many others. They were instrumental in securing the privileges of the Vrijwillige Burgerwacht for all the members of the Canadian delegation during their stay in Amsterdam. The efforts of the Attache and the members of this Committee were very gratefully appreciated indeed, and they did much to add to the comfort and pleasure of our delegation.

The party proceeded to Amsterdam in two sections, the track and field, swimmers, wrestlers and oarsmen sailing on the S.S. "Albertic" on July 11th, 1928; the boxers, cyclists and lacrosse players sailing on the "Empress of Scotland" on July 18th, 1928. Upon their arrival they were each furnished with a map of the city and a mimeographed letter containing detailed information as to how to proceed to the varius places of interest, training quarters, etc., and a great deal of other information which proved to be of value. We were able, by the stablishing of many contacts, to get all entries properly submitted, together with all other requirements called for by the Organizing Committee. It is gratifying to note a statement made bv Mr. Gratiano, the gentleman who was in charge of competitors' and officials' privilege cards, that the Canadian documents were submitted in more complete and exact detail than those of any other country.

The problem of housing was, of course, very acute, the large hotels in Amsterdam and vicinity being completely booked up many months in advance of the games. The Committee had for some months been in communication with the Canadian Attache on this problem and the reservation for a limited number was made about five months before the Games commenced. This accommodation proved to be inadequate for the increased number of competitors and special arrangements were made so that, upon their arrival, all competitors proceeded direct to their quarters and were, as far as possible, kept in groups, in order to facilitate supervision and access to training quarters. Although the accommodation provided was not ideal, it was vastly superior to that of many other countries; the rooms occupied were all clean, many of them being newly furnished; they were well ventilated and arrangements were made so that any special diet which was desired could be secured.

Before the team's arrival, complete arrangements had been made for the training quarters of the various groups and many of them were able to have their first work-out on the day of arrival.

You are familiar with the remarkable achievements of the members of the team. Greater success crowned their efforts in 1928 than at any previous Olympiad, and Canada demonstrated to the world that the youth of her land could match their skill with the best that the world could produce. Their conduct was beyond reproach and they made a definite contribution toward the Olympic ideal. A summary of the first, second and third places is as follows:

FIRST:
Percy Williams, Vancouver, B. C., 100 Metres.
Percy Williams, Vancouver, B. C., 200 Metres.
Ethel Catherwood, Saskatoon, Sask., Ladies' Running High Jump.

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Myrtle Cook, Toronto, Ont.; Florence Bell, Toronto, Ont.; Fanny Rosenfeld, Toronto, Ont.; Ethel Smith, Toronto, Ont.; 400 Metres Ladies' Relay.

SECOND:

James Ball, Winnipeg, Man., 400 Metres.

Fanny Rosenfeld, Toronto, Ont., Ladies' 100 Metres.

Don Stockton, Montreal, Que., Middleweight Wrestling.

Joe Wright, Jr., Toronto, Ont., and John Guest, Toronto, Ont., Double Scull.

THIRD:

Ethel Smith, Toronto, Ont., Ladies 100 Metres.

Ray Smillie, Toronto, Ont., Welterweight Boxing.

Maurice Letchford, Montreal, Que., Welterweight Wrestling.

James Trifunov, Regina, Sask., Bantamweight Wrestling.

James Ball, Winnipeg, Man.; Stan. Glover, Edmonton, Alta.; Phil. Edwards, N.Y. University; Alex. Wilson, Montreal, Que., 1600 Metres Relay.

Walter Spence, Brooklyn, N.Y., Munro Bourne, Montreal, Que., Garnet Ault, Ottawa, Ont., James Thompson, Toronto, Ont, 1600 Metres Swimming Relay.

William Ross, Edgar Norris, Athol Meech, John Murdock, Herbert Richardson, John Hand, Frank Fiddies, Fred Hedges, John Donnelly (Cox.), Eight Oared Shell.

There is no generally accepted nor recognized point scoring basis for the Games, and if one were to count, including team activities, three points for a win, two for second and one for third places, the following is the distribution:

Track and Field	18
Wrestling	4
Rowing	3
Swimming	1
Boxing	1
Points	27

Thirty-three medals were won by twenty-nine different individuals, and all Branches of the Union were represented in the prize list, excepting two. This is extremely significant and indicates that the degree of perfection attained by these competitors is wide-spread over the Dominion and augurs well for the future. It is also significant to note that thirty-three countries won points on this same basis of three for first, two for second, and one for third, in comparison to only sixteen countries in 1924. Taking into account all the sports on the programme, including the winter sports, in which our Hockey team again excelled for the third consecutive Olympiad, and also including Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, etc., Canada was ninth in the list of forty-five nations taking part in the Games.

Nation.	Points.	Standing.
United States	113	1
Germany	63	2
Finland	48	3
France	47	4
Sweden	40	5
Italy	39	6
Great Britain	37	7
Holland	36	8
Canada	30	9
Switzerland	26	10

In the Track and Field Sports on the basis of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Canada secured a total of 55 points (men 29, women 26), and were fourth amongst the forty nations taking part, twenty of whom won points.

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If, however, one takes the comparative standing of the nations, in the activities in which Canada was entered, our standing in respect of all other nations is sixth. A most interesting observation is that, of the Games in which Canada entered, she scored a first, second or third place in all but one, a higher percentage than any other nation in the Olympiad. Not including the winter sports, the following table shows the final placing of nations, the number of activities in which they scored points, the percentage and relative position by this method of comparison:

Final Placing of Nations.	Activities Entered in.	Activities Scored in.	Percentage.	Position by Pctge.
1. United States	15	6	40	8
2. Germany	16	13	81	2
3. Finland	12	3	25	13
4. France	18	12	66	3
5. Sweden	13	6	46	7
6. Italy	14	9	64	4
7. Great Britain	13	8	61	5
8. Holland	15	9	60	6
9. Canada	6	5	83	1
10. Switzerland	14	4	26	11
11. Hungary	15	6	40	8
12. Argentine	12	4	33	10
13. Denmark	16	6	37	9
14. Czecho-Slovakia	15	4	26	12

During the Games, a special Medical Research Council was instituted and entirely on a voluntary basis secured the co-operation of the different nations in carrying on investigations, from which it was hoped many useful findings would be secured. Professor Buytendijk, the Chief of this Department, has the following to say in a statement published immediately after the games were concluded:

"The Canadians co-operated in an extraordinary way in the research work."

Many of your representatives were invited to take part in Games which followed the Olympiad, and great success marked their efforts. Detailed information concerning these competitions will be found in the special reports.

If I were asked to give my chief impressions and observations of the Games, they would be:

The tremendous possibilities which there are for a better understanding between the representatives of the nations of the world, the contribution which the athletic programme can make toward this end and the inspiration of united effort and thought toward a common ideal and objective. This was splendidly illustrated in the lighting of the fire on the Marathon Tower, indicating, as was done by the beacon fires in the ancient Games, the signal, or message, to all peoples of the world that peace, harmony and understanding must now reign, and thoughts of discord, discontent and misunderstanding must be put aside and that everyone should concentrate on this at the attitude to be assumed throughout the competitions; the inspiration, also, of all competitors and officials taking the Olympic Oath, the releasing of the pigeons, symbolic of carrying the message of this vow to all concerned, and the opportunity which was Canada's in having its part in this common ideal.

The wonderful accomplishments of our athletes, both men and women, in their particularly remarkable performances, in competitions with the world's best.

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The modern Games were conceived in a spirit of brotherliness and largely with the idea of the part that these competitions might take in helping us to understand one another better, and the Olympic Oath to which all subscribe is as follows:

> "We will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honour of our country and for the glory of sport."—Statutes of the I. O. C., Article 6.

That the athletes demonstrated a wonderful spirit of sportsmanship might be illustrated in many ways. The respect and honour which was paid by all to the victor when his national flag was hoisted and the national anthem played; the congratulations which the losers invariably extended to the winners, and this was even more pronounced in the combative sports of Boxing and Wrestling, where, after hair-line decisions, the loser would congratulate the winner; such incidents demonstrated beyond any doubt that here was the keenest of competition, but at the same time, the maintenance of the proper spirit. Amongst our own competitors there were many examples of this spirit, but two of them are quite outstanding. One, when Don. Carrick refused to use more bandaging for his hands than was permitted under the regulations, declaring that if he could not win fairly he would not win at all; and the other the case of Harold Stewart, who, although he had won the right to represent Canada, voluntarily and freely gave up his place to Freddie Volkert, whom he said was a better man and therefore it would be a better team for Canada.

CLEARING THE WATER JUMP

Action photo of a group of competitors at the water jump in the steeplechase race.

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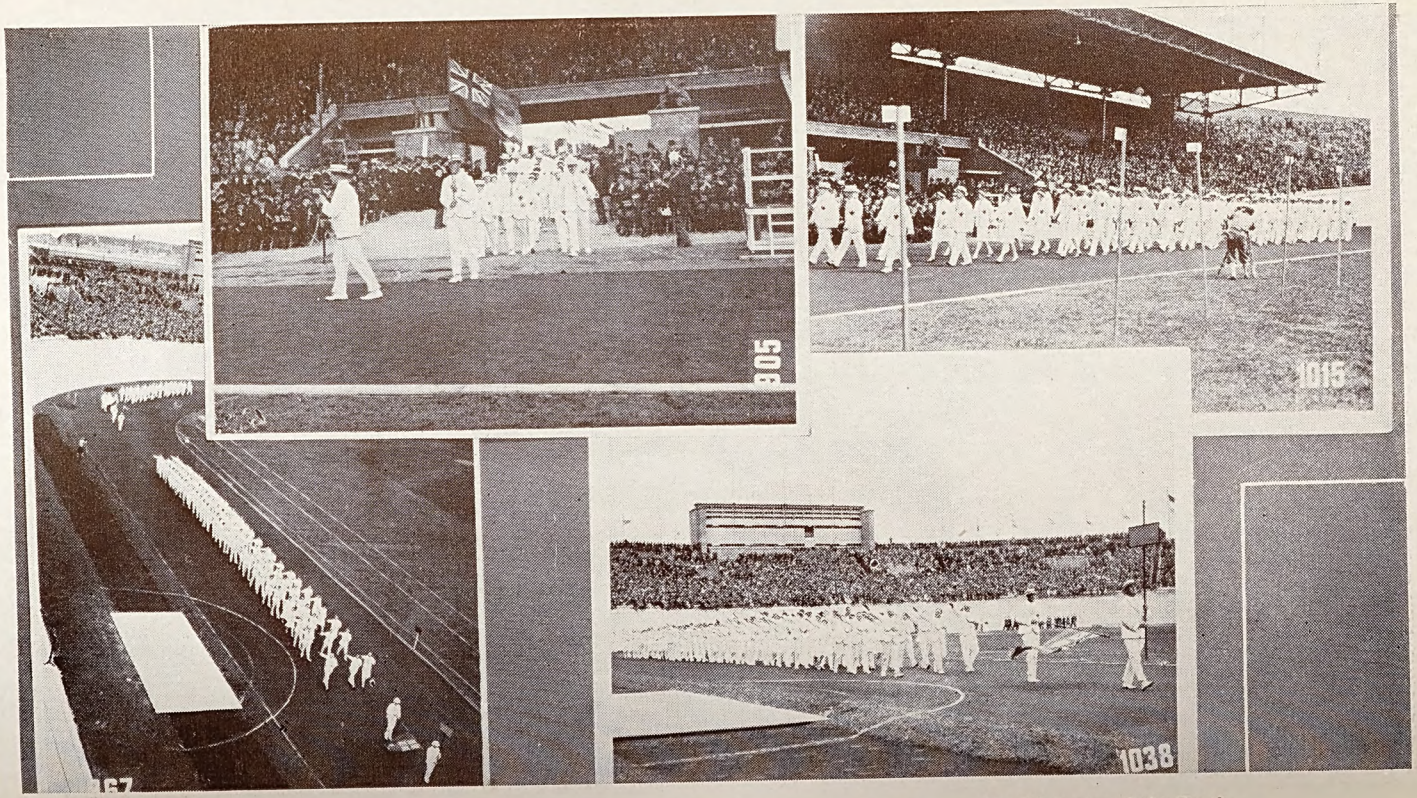
CANADA PARTICIPATES IN OPENING CEREMONY



Canadians Entering Stadium.

Overhead Photo of March Past.

Marching around the Track.

Saluting Royal Party

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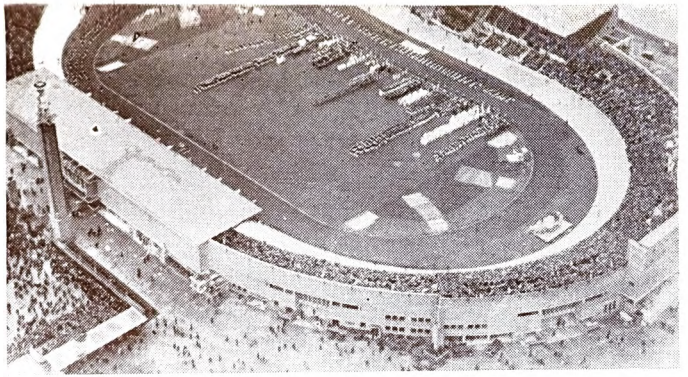
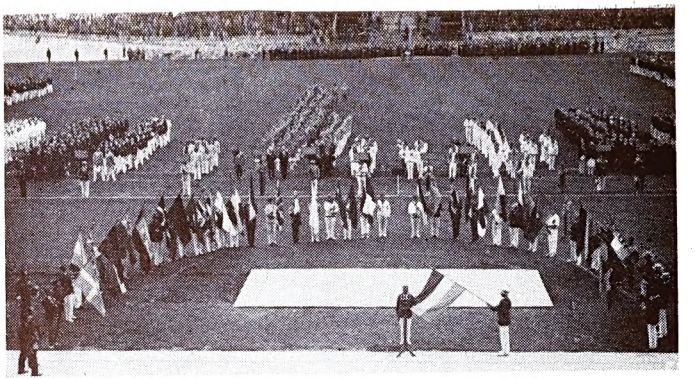
CEREMONY WHEN GAMES WERE OPENED

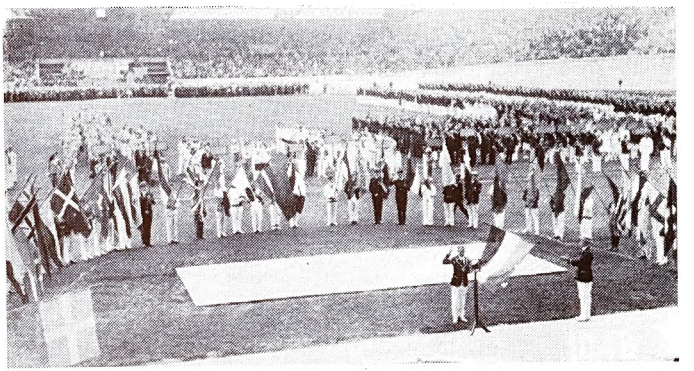


Overhead view of Stadium with Teams facing main stand.



Flag Bearers lined up for Olympic Oath to be administered.

Another view of the Stadium.



Taking the Olympic Oath.

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WORLD'S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Top row—Left to right—Hugh Plaxton, centre; Dr. Louis Hudson, right wing; Dr. Joe Sullivan, goal; W. A. Hewitt, Han. Manager; John C. Porter, captain and defense; Ross Taylor, defense; Dave Trottier, left wing.
Bottom Row—Left to right—Rogers Plaxton, Frank Fisher; Charlie Delehay; Bert Plaxton; Norbert Mueller, Frank Sullivan, Grant Gordon.

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Athletics

(Contributed by M. M. Robinson, Honorary Manager, Canadian Olympic Track and Field Team)

GREAT pride has been taken by the citizens of Canada in the success scored by the representatives of this great Dominion on the track and in the field at the Olympiad of 1928. If the story of Amsterdam is told in detail it is with the belief that the public is interested and will desire to have the facts recorded.

The task of preparing the track and field division of Canada's 1928 team was placed in my hands in 1926 and, with the assistance of the members of the Canadian Olympic Committee and as a result of the valuable aid rendered by such sportsmen as John Leslie, of Edmonton; Edward Armstrong, of Winnipeg; T. A. Murphy, M.L.A., Harry I. Price, Elwood Hughes, Ernie Wyer, C. E. Higginbottom, A. W. Steel, George Beedham, R. G. Fry, of Toronto; Robert Kerr, W. H. Childs, Dr. Scarlett, J. R. Cornelius, William White and others of the Hamilton Olympic Club, the Hamilton City Council, E. H. Bourdon, Montreal; D. W. Fraser, Sydney, N. S., A. C. Pettipas, Halifax, N.S., and others, the job was completed in such manner that Canada was able to make the finest showing ever recorded for the Dominion in International competition.

Unlike other countries, Canada is handicapped in the development of athletic material. Our cities are far apart, our country is huge in area and inter-club and inter-city competition, as well as inter-provincial effort, is costly and difficult to maintain. The lack of outstanding athletes was evident in the years immediately following the Great War and it was not until Ontario, following the example of a number of enthusiasts in Hamilton, turned her attention to the school boys that our deficiency was overcome and the foundation laid for the successes of 1928. And in the task of developing athletes capable of meeting the world's best, much credit must be given to the Ontario Athletic Commission, the University of McGill and the Hamilton Olympic Club, with the latter organization deserving of the greatest possible praise for the enthusiastic manner in which big things were tackled and accomplished. As a result of all this, along with the successes at Amsterdam, Canada is today enjoying a real boom in athletics with a bright future ahead.

In previous years it has been the custom to stage trials two or three days previous to the departure of the team for Europe. Little or no attention was given by the committee to the task of preparing or training the athletes for these competitions. Some three years ago a few of us who were interested, decided that if success was to be obtained there had to be some attention given to training and coaching previous to the trials. As a result, the Hamilton Club conducted a training camp in Hamilton during the month of June for all candidates who cared to avail themselves of the opportunity for proper training. The Hamilton Club invited all candidates from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes to train at this camp as the guests of the Club. Over sixty athletes attended the camp for various periods, every province with the exception of Saskatchewan being represented, while some fifteen Canadians resident in the U.S. also availed themselves of the opportunity. The camp was conducted without cost to the Olympic committee, with M. M. Robinson, J. R. Cornelius and Robert Kerr in charge. The results both in the tests and at Amsterdam fully justified the effort, and demonstrated that this system must be followed each Olympic year.

The original intention of the Olympic committee was to hold the trials on July 6th and 7th, sailing from Montreal on July 11th. At my sugges-

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tion the trials were advanced one week, the idea being that the athletes would have a brief break of two or three days after the tests and would then be able to put in several days hard training before sailing.

The men's team was selected after the trials on June 30th and July 2nd. Williams, Fitzpatrick, Adams, Hester, Warren, Ball, Edwards, Wilson, MacBeth, Glover, Little, P. Walter, J. Walter, Docherty, Griffin, Pickard, Pilling and Munroe were named by the selection committee on July 2nd, and were chosen on their showing, with the exception of Warren, in the trials, all having equalled or exceeded the standards laid down some months previously by the Olympic Committee. Bricker, Webster, Miles and Wyer were named in September, 1927, following the Olympic Marathon trial held in Hamilton. Hughes, Reynolds and McLellan were added to the team when the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was contributed by interested people—the Hamilton Olympic Club contributing $600 for Hughes; the Galt Citizens' Committee and the Maritime Olympic Committee equal sums for Reynolds and McLellan, respectively. Kibblewhite and Keay were placed on the team on Thursday, July 5th, when T. A. Murphy, M.L.A., and M. M. Robinson succeeded in securing an extra contribution of $5,000 from the Ontario Government, it being the desire to give the long distance runners of the country representation. Montabone was added to the team when the sum of $400 was contributed by friends in Montreal. Callard travelled to and from the games at his own expense. Warren was selected as substitute sprinter on his record in England and on the continent. As he was a Rhodes scholar attending Oxford University and joined the team in England, a financial saving was effected by his selection as a substitute.

Alex. Nelson, trainer of Cambridge University, England, and Robt. Granger, of Vancouver, were the rubbers. Nelson joined the party in Amsterdam. Granger went to Amsterdam at the expense of friends, but became a regular member of the squad immediatly upon arrival there. The sum of $600 was contributed to the Olympic Fund by the Ontario Athletic Commission to take care of M. M. Robinson's expenses.

The performances of the various members of the men's team in the Olympic Trials formed the basis for the selection of those athletes who were sent to Amsterdam at the expense of the Olympic Committee. Their efforts, in comparison with the Canadian records and Olympic Committee's standards for the various events were as follows:

Event	Athlete	Athlete's Trial Efford	Canadian Record	Olympic Committee's Standard	Olympic Record
100 metres	Williams	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3
	Fitzpatrick	10.3			
	Hester	10.4			
	Adams	10.4			
200 metres	Williams	22	21.4	22.1	21.3
	Fitzpatrick	22			
	Adams	22			
	Hester	22.1			
400 metres	Ball	48.3	49.4	49	47.3
	Wilson	48.3			
	MacBeth	49			
	Glover	49.4			
800 metres	Edwards	1.52	1.57.1	1.55.2	1.51 9-10
	Little	1.53			
	Wilson	1.53			
	P. Walter	1.53.3			
1500 metres	J. walter	4.00	4.05	4.08	3.53.3
	P. Walter	4.00			
	Griffin	4.02			
	Docherty	4.02.1			

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5000 metres	Kibblewhite	15.50	15.48.2	15.20	14.31.1
Steeplechase	Keay	10.43			9.33 1-10
Pole Vault	Pickard	12.6	13.3.5	12.6	13.5
High Jump	Monroe	6.3 3-8	6.2 1-2	6.2	6.6
Javelin	Pilling	202.4 4-5	185 1-2	185	215.9 3-4
400 metre Hurdles	Montabone	55.3	57.2	55	52.3

The performances of these athletes in the Olympic Trials constituted the best efforts ever made by any Canadian athletes, no less than seven Canadian records being broken in the above eleven events and in more than one event where the record was smashed it was done by as many as four runners.

It was our opinion that a complete let down for ten days following the trials was not conducive to good results, and our contention in this regard was amply proven. On Saturday, July 7th, the Hamilton Olympic Club conducted a series of relay races and field events which served the purpose of a very beneficial workout before the team left for Montreal.

During the ocean voyage light training was indulged in on board ship, and the journey was broken at London to permit a full workout at Stamford Bridge. The team enjoyed about eight days severe training in Amsterdam, and the officials were able to bring the majority of the athletes to the peak of their form in time for the games, which opened on Sunday, July 29th.

Upon our arrival in London and subsequently in Amsterdam we were informed that it was the consensus of European opinion that the United States and Germany would be the nations to defeat in track and field. That the United States would field a strong team was evident and we were informed that Germany since the war had taken up athletics with that measure of thoroughness peculiar to these people. Little was known of the Canadian athletes and their chances of success were held to be very slim. During the practice period, however, it became common knowledge that the Canadians possessed some boys of rare ability, and on the Sunday that the games opened it was predicted by many ot the sport experts that Canada would have to be considered in all the track events up to 1,500 metres, in the Marathon, the pole vault, the javelin throw, and in all the events for women. Some experts went so far as to predict before the games opened that Williams would be the one to beat in the sprint events. While we were expected to score points in the sprints, 400, 800, two relays, the pole vault and javelin, Canada entered the games as the dark horse and came out of the competition recognized as one of the leading athletic nations of the world.

There were 881 competitors in the track and field events, 760 men and 121 girls. These athletes represented forty nations. Of the forty nations Canada stood fifteenth from the standpoint of population; ninth as regards the number of competitors from each nation, and when the final summary was announced, ranked first with the girls' team and sixth with the men's team. In the fifteen track events for men and women only six nations produced winners, the summary being as follows: Finland four, United States four, Canada three, Great Britain two, South Africa one, Germany one. In the field events, Canada entered but four competitors, Miss Catherwood in the high jump, Pickard in the pole vault, Pilling in the javelin throw, and Munro in the high jump. These four athletes gave us one first by Miss Catherwood, and one fourth by Pickard, who was fifth in the pole vault at Paris in 1924. Pilling, in the javelin throw, was one of the twelve who qualified for the final, and although he failed to place in the first six in the finals, he had the satisfaction of defeating the four American competitors, proving that he was the best javelin thrower on the American continent. Monroe, after clearing the

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bar at six feet to qualify for the final, was disqualified for "diving," and was thus deprived of the opportunity of testing himself with the other finalists. In the track events, Canada scored three firsts, two seconds, two thirds, two fourths and two fifths, as follows:

Men

100 metres—Willians, 1st.
200 metres—Williams, 1st; Fritzpatrick, 5th.
400 metres—Ball, 2nd.
800 metres—Edwards, 4th.
1600 metres relay—Wilson, Glover, Ball, Edwards, 3rd.

Girls

100 metres—Miss Rosenfeld, 2nd; Miss Smith, 3rd.
800 metres—Miss Thompson, 4th; Miss Rosenfeld, 5th.
400 metres relay—Misses Rosenfeld, Smith, Bell, Cook, 1st.

Williams, in the second round of the 100, equalled the Olympic record of 10 3-5 seconds; in the 400 Ball was beaten by inches in 47 4-5 seconds, one-fifth of a second behind the Olympic record. Ball is the first Canadian to do 48 seconds for 400 metres in open competition. In the 800 metres final Edwards was one of the factors that forced Lowe, Great Britain, the winner, to set a new Olympic record of 1:51 4-5 seconds. In the 1,600 metre relay the American team which won set a new world's record of 3.14 1-5 seconds, while Canada to finish third had to run in 3.15 1-5 seconds, which was four-fifths of a second faster than the old Olympic record of 3.16. The first three teams in this race had the satisfaction of beating the record.

In the girls' sprint relay the Canadian team set up a new world's record of 49 2-5 seconds in winning their preliminary heat and then the next day in the final cut a full second off that mark and gave us a world's record of 48 2-5 seconds for 400 metres.

Some idea of the nature of the competition may be found in the fact that eleven records were established during the week—five world marks and six Olympic records. In addition to this, Ethel Catherwood jumped practically five feet three inches and discontinued because she had been erroneously informed that she had equalled the world's record. There is no doubt that she could have gone on to set a new mark had she been given any encouragements by the officials to do so.

Analysis of the various events from a statistical standpoint will give a thorough idea of the nature of the competition and the measure of success achieved by the Canadians. In the men's 100 there were 87 starters representing 37 nations. Canada qualified all four representatives in the first round. In the second stage of 32 starters two of the Canadians qualified for the semi-final—Williams and Fitzpatrick. In the final of six starters, Williams won.

There were 78 starters from 33 nations in the 200 metres and once again all Canadians—four—qualified for the second round. Two of the four survived the second round and reached the semi-final of twelve starters. Both boys qualified for the final of six starters and Williams won, with Fitzpatrick fifth. In the second round of each of these events Hester met with misfortune. In the 200 he was disqualified after finishing second in his heat for taking three steps outside of his own lane, while in the 100 along with a French runner he mistook the loose end of a finishing tape for the finishing mark of this race. This broken tape had been left attached to the finishing post in the 800 metre event run earlier in the day, and at the moment that the sprinters passed this point the wind freakishly whipped the lose ends of the tape in the path of the runners. Hester pulled up along with the Frenchman thinking the race was over.

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PERCY WILLIAMS,
Winner of the 100 and 200 metres races

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By his double victory Williams, although only 20 years of age and practically a green runner, competing internationally for the first time in his career, stamped himself as one of the greatest competitive sprinters the world ever saw. His double victory was the only one of the games, and he was crowned the individual champion. His success and also the success of Fitzpatrick in the final of the 200 was achieved in spite of the fact that the Vancouver youth ran eight races in four days, while Fitzpatrick contested seven races in the same four days. The United States and Germany each had four fresh men in the 200 metre events, but in spite of this Canada was able to produce two finalists in the furlong race. No other sprinter out of the eighty odd was called upon to run as often as these two boys, a fact which makes their success all the more outstanding. Another factor to be considered has to do with age and experience. In both sprint events the Canadians were the juniors. In fact Canada's success in the games was achieved despite the fact that we had the youngest team of the forty, with an average age of twenty-one years.

It is a significant fact that all through the many Olympiads the sprints, quarter mile and half mile events have never been won by any but representatives of the British Empire or the United States. Other countries have produced great runners from time to time, but seldom at the short distances. At Amsterdam, for the first time since 1908, the Americans failed to have four finalists in the 100 metres. The victory of Williams in the dash was a popular one. The slim, frail appearing youth with the modest mien had caught the fancy of the public as he worked his way through the preliminary stages, displaying a power which was impressive and which was to carry him to the pinnacle of athletic success. When he and Fitzpatrick reached the semi-final stage it was with much confidence that the Canadian contingent looked forward to the final. Fitzpatrick, however, was just beaten by inches for third place in his heat in the semi-final round and as only the first three in each semi-final heat went into the final Canada's hopes had to rest with Williams. It was realized that the Canadian had a gigantic task before him as he faced the best that Great Britain, South Africa, United States and Germany could muster. The strain was terrific, for here was a twenty-year-old lad in his first season in serious competition, his first international race.

100 Metres.

World's Record: 10 2-5 seconds. C. W. Paddock (United States), California, April 23rd, 1921.

Olympic Record: 10 3-5 seconds. D. F. Lippincott (United States), 1912; H. M. Abrahams (Great Britain), 1924; P. Williams (Canada), 1928; R. Macallister (United States), 1928; J. E. London (Great Britain), 1928.

First Round—Sunday, July 29th, 2.45 p.m.

(Sixteen Heats, the first two in each Heat qualify for the Second Round.)

1st heat—1. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada, 11 seconds.
2. R. Cortz, Germany.
Also ran: W. H. Hennings, Holland, J. A. G. Dujardin, Belgium; A. Lamprou, Greece.

2nd heat—1. S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa, 11 1-5 seconds.
2. A. Mourlon, France.
Also ran: J. Moralia, Mexico; F. Reiser, Italy.

3rd heat—1. F. Wykoff, United States, 11 seconds.
2. P. Brochart, Belgium.
Also ran: M. Daza Gomez, Mexico; J. Boot, Holland; P. Petrides, Greece; F. Munagorri, Spain.

4th heat—1. F. Gero, Hungary, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. A. S. Burton-Durham, South Africa.
Also ran: W. Weibel, Switzerland; D. Ordonez, Spain; J. C. Heap, Great Britain.

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5th heat—1. J. E. London, Great Britain, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. G. Hester, Canada.
Also ran: F. Costas, Mexico; L. Peter, Roumania; T. Ali Bey Mehumed, Turkey.

6th heat—1. J. Pina, Argentine, 11seconds.
2. R. A. Adams, Canada.
Also ran: A. S. Sehmi Bey, Turkey; I. Aizawa, Japan; E. Toetti, Italy.

7th heat—1. W. B. Legg, South Africa, 11 seconds.
2. C. W. Gill, Great Britain.
Also ran: R. Wagner, Chili.

8th heat—1. H. Houben, Germany, 11 seconds.
2. J. H. Viljoen, South Africa.
Also ran: A. F. M. Benz, Holland; K. Knenicky, Czecho-Slovakia.

9th heat—1. G. Lammers, Germany, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. A. Theard, Haiti.
Also ran: J. Moulin, Luxemburg; L. Joergen, Denmark; J. Paizso, Hungary; R. Frangoulis, Greece.

10th heat—1. W. Rangeley, Great Britain, 11 seconds.
2. M. Van de Berge, Holland.
Also ran: R. Chinassi Bey, Turkey; J. Bartl, Czecho-Slovakia.

11th heat—1. S. Raggambi, Hungary, 11 seconds.
2. J. A. Carltno, Australia.
Also ran: A. Barucco, Argentine; O. Alvarado, Chili; J. Serrahima, Spain; R. Burns, India.

12th heat—1. P. Williams, Canada, 11 seconds.
2. J. Vykoupil, Czecho-Slovakia.
Also ran: A. Pr. Rob de Lima, Portugal; A. Dufau, France; H. Sweminas, Lithuania.

13th heat—1. J. E. Barrientos, Cuba, 11 seconds.
2. A. Cerbonney, France.
Also ran: F. Zimmer, Belgium.

14th heat—1. C. Bracey, United States, 11 seconds.
2. A. Auvergnes, France.
Also ran: G. Schmit, Luxemburg; H. Geissler, Austria; R. Mattila, Finland.

15th heat—1. H. A. Russell, United States, 11 seconds.
2. D. J. Cussen, Irish Free State.
Also ran: W. Tschopp, Switzerland; A. Groscol, Belgium.

16th heat—1. R. Macallister, United States, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. A. Gonzago, Philippines.
Also ran: H. Enis Bel, Turkey.

Second Round—5 p.m.

(Six Heats, the first two in each Heat qualify for Semi-Final.)

1st heat—1. W. B. Legg, South Africa, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada.
Also ran: F. Gero, Hungary; M. Van de Berge, Holland; J. Vykoupil, Cxecho-Slavakia; D. J. Cussen, Irish Free State.

2nd heat—1. R. Macallister, United States, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. R. Rortz, Germany.
Also ran: A. S. Burton-Durham, South Africa; C. W. Gill, Great Britain; S. Raggambi, Hungary; A. Cerbonney, France.

3rd heat—1. H. A. Russell, United States, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. H. Houben, Germany.
Also ran: S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa; G. Hest.er, Canada; A. Auvergnes, France.

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4th heat—1 P. Williams, Canada, 10 3-5 seconds.
2. J. E. London, Great Britain.
A. Mourlon, France; J. E. Barrientos, Cuba; A. Theard, Haiti.
5th heat—1 F. Wykoff, United States, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Pina, Argentine.
Also ran: J. H. Viljeon, South Africa; J. Carlton, Australia; A. Gonzaga, Philippines.
6th heat—1. C. Bracey, United States, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. G. Lammers, Germany.
Also ran: P. Brochart, Belgium; R. Adams, Canada; W. Rangeley, Great Britain.

Semi-finals—Monday, July 30th, 2 p.m.
(The first three in each heat qualify for the Final.)
1st heat—1. R. Macallister, United States, 10 3-5 seconds.
2. P. Wiliams, Canada.
3. W. B. Legge, South Africa.
4. H. Houben, Germany.
5. C. Bracey, United States.
6. J. Pina, Argentinel
2nd heat—1. J. E. London, Great Britain, 10 3-5 seconds.
2. G. Lammers, Germany.
3. F. Wykoff, United States.
4. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada.
5. H. A. Russell, United States.
6. R. Rortz, Germany.

Final—Monday, July 30th, 4 p.m.
1. P. Williams, Canada, 10 4-5 seconds.
2. J. E. London, Great Britain.
3. G. Lammers, Germany.
4. F. Wykoff, United States.
5. W. B. Legge, South Africa.
6. R. Macallister, United States.

The finalists, in order of stations at the starting mark were: Wykoff, United States; Macallister, United States; London, Great Britain; Williams, Canada; Lammers, Germany; Legg, South Africa. On the first attempt, Legg, with a reputation for flying starts, broke ahead of the gun. On the second occasion Wykoff was the offender. The third time the field was away in perfect alignment with Williams first to show in front, his effort from the fifty yard mark being so determined that he was able to win decisively by almost three feet in 10 4-5 seconds, with London second, Lammers third, Wykoff fourth, Legg fifth and Macallister last. On the strength of his narrow victory over Williams in the semi-final heat two hours previously Macallister carried the hopes of the American contingent, but he failed badly when the final test came. The Americans were dumbfounded and inclined to blame their defeat on their method of selecting their sprinters and their failure to hold their best form during the interval between their national tests and the Olympiad. As a matter of fact, the manner in which Williams won this race and then went on to victory in the 200 metres race demonstrated his undoubted class, which has been further enhanced by his victories against America's best on the indoor and outdoor tracks since the Games. Williams possesses rare courage and perfect control over his emotions, while he is gifted with determination that is marked at all times, possessing a driving finish which was the most powerful of any sprinter competing at Amsterdam.

200 Metres

World's Record: 20 3-5 seconds. R. Locke (United States), May 1st, 1926.
Olympic Record: 21 3-5 seconds. A. Hahn (United States), 1904; J. V. Scholz (United States), 1924; H. Kornig (Germany), 1928.

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First Round—Tuesday, July 31st, 2.50 p.m.

(Fifteen Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for the Second Round)

1st heat—1. H. Cummins, United States, 22 2-5 seconds.
2. R. Mourlon, France.
Also ran: D. Ordonez, Spain; A. Theard, Haiti; W. Weibel, Switzerland.

2nd heat—1. B. Kugelberg, Sweden, 22 2-5 seconds.
2. M. Degrelle, France.
Also ran: D. J. Cussen, Irish Free State; R. Frangoulis, Greece.

3rd heat—1. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada, 22 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Carton, Australia.
Also ran: A. Hannig, Chili; J. Serrahima, Spain; R. Burns, India.

4th heat—1. J. Schuller, Germany, 22 seconds.
2. M. Van de Berge, Holland.
Also ran: F. Prinsen, Belgium; H. Niggl, Switzerland.

5th heat—1. C. W. Paddock, United States, 22 1-5 seconds.
2. M Gomez Gaza, Mexico.
Also ran: A. Groscol, Belgium; A. Gonzaga, Philippines.

6th heat—1. J. V. Scholz, United States, 22 1-5 seconds.
2. R. Adams, Canada.
Also ran: S. Lavan, Irish Free State; I. Aizawa, Japan.

7th heat—1. C. Borah, United States, ran over.
2. H. Schlosske.

8th heat—1. A. Cerbonney, France, 22 1-5 seconds.
2. P. Brochart, Belgium.
Also ran: F. Costas, Mexico; F. Gero, Hungary; J. Bartl, Czecho-Slovakia; J. S. Hall, India.

9th heat—1. W. B. Legg, South Africa, 22 2-5 seconds.
2. A. Barucco, Argentine.
Also ran: G. Hester, Canada, finished second, but was disqualified for running along the wrong lane; H. Sweminas, Lithuania.

10th heat—1. H. Kornig, Germany, 22 1-5 seconds.
2. J. Knenicky, Czecho-Slovakia.
Also ran: J. Moulin, Luxemburg.

11th heat—1. G. M. Butler, Great Britain, 22 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Mannaert, France.
Also ran: J. Pina, Argentine.

12th heat—1. H. Keissler, Austria, 22 2-5 seconds.
2. G. Castelli, Italy.
Also ran: A. Lamprou, Greece; A. S. Burton-Durham, South Africa.

13th heat—1. W. Rangeley, Great Britain, 22 seconds.
2. H. A. Broos, Holland.
Also ran: J. A. G. Dujardin, Belgium, J. A. P R de Lima, Portugal.

14th heat—1. P. Williams, Canada, 22 3-5 seconds.
2. J. H. Hambidge, Great Britain.
Also ran: J. Vykoupil, Czecho-Slovakia.

15th heat—1. C. W. Gill, Great Britain, 22 1-5 seconds.
2. H P. Kinsman, South Africa.
Also ran: E. Toetti, Italy.

Second Round—5.50 p.m.

(Six Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for the Semi-Finals.)

1st heat—1. J. Schuller, Germany, 22 seconds.
2. H. Cummins, United States.
Also ran: R. Adams, Canada; J. H. Hambidge, Great Britain; H. Geissler, Austria.

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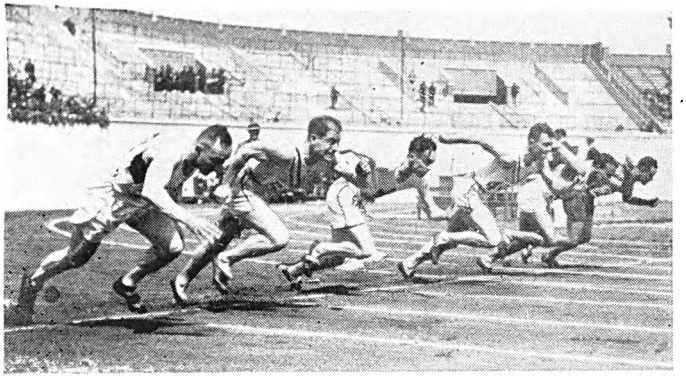
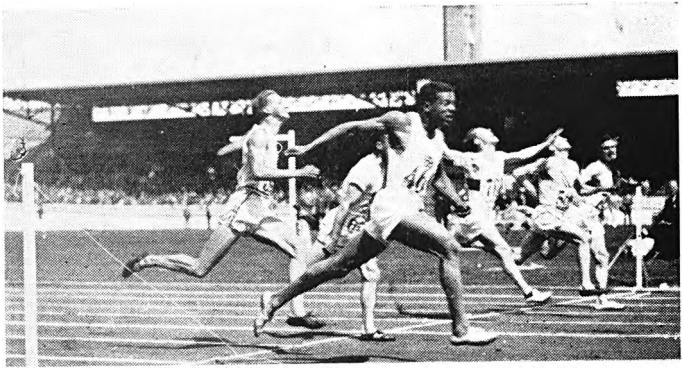
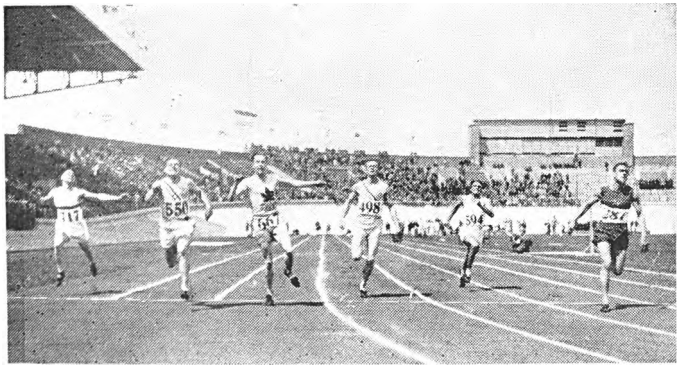
100 METRES SEMI-FINAL HEATS



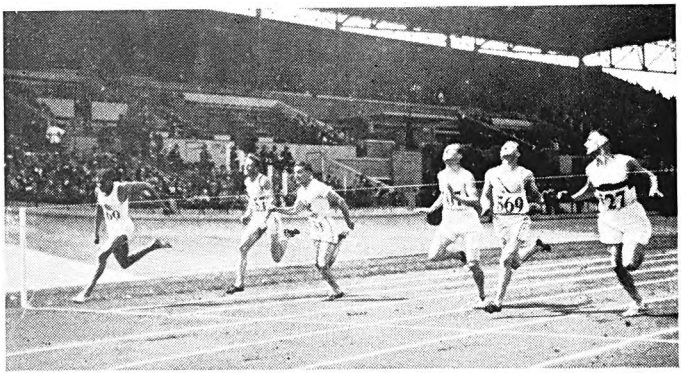
Start of first heat.



London, nearest camera, wins 2nd heat



MacAllister, in fifth lane, wins, with Williams, in fourth lane, second.



Fitzpatrick, third from left, finishes fourth.

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2nd heat—1. W. B. Legg, South Africa, 21 4-5 seconds.
2. C W. Gill, Great Britain.
Also ran: H. Schlosske, Germany; M. Van de Berge, Holland; R. Mourlon, France.
3rd heat—1. C. W. Paddock, United States, 21 4-5 seconds.
2. B. Kugelberg, Sweden.
Also ran: A. Cerbonney, France; G. M. Butler, Great Britain; H A. Broos, Holland.
4th heat—1. J. V. Scholz, United States, 21 4-5 seconds.
2. W. Rangeley, Great Britain.
Also ran: M. Degrelle, France; P. Brochart, Belgium; K. Knenicky, Cxecho-Slovakia.
5th heat—1. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada, 22 seconds.
2. M. Gomex Gaza, Mexico.
Also ran: A. Barucco, Argentine; J. Mannaert, France; H. P. Kinsman, South Africa.
6th heat—1. H. Kornig, Germany, 21 3-5 seconds.
2. —P. Williams, Canada.
Also ran: C. Borah, United States; G. Castelli, Italy; J. Carlton, Australia.

Semi-Finals—Wednesday, August 1st, 2 p.m.

(The first three in each Heat to qualify for the Final.)

1st heat—1. P. Williams, Canada, 22 seconds.
2. W. Rangeley, Great Britain.
3 J. Schuller, Germany.
4. C. W. Paddock, United States.
5. M. Gomez Gaza, Mexico.
6. W. B. Legge, South Africa.
2nd heat—1. H. Kornig, Germany.
2. J. V. Scholz, United States.
3. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada.
4. H. Cummins, Great Britain.
5. C. W. Gill, Great Britain.
6. B. Kugelberg, Sweden.

Final—3.50 p.m.

1. P. Williams, Canada, 21 4-5 seconds.
2. W. Rangeley, Great Britain.
3. H. Kornig, Germany.
4. J. V. Scholz, United States.
5. J. Fitzpatrick, Canada.
6. J. Schuller, Germany.

Ready acclaim was given to Williams after his victory in the 100 metres, but few were of the opinion that he could add the 200 metre event to his list, too. Double victories are few and far between. The strain of four days' competition against the world's best has broken even the greatest of matured runners and Williams, at the time of Amsterdam, was far from being a matured runner. Undoubtedly he had the speed and the will to do. The question was, had he the physical stamina for the additional grind? That was the question and the answer was contained in his own body. He gave it in no uncertain fashion when he proceeded, along with Fitzpatrick, to work his way to the final, Canada having the satisfaction of placing two in the final of six, with Germany producing two finalists, Great Britain one and the United States, strange to relate, but one and that one Jackson Scholz, the winner of this event at Paris in 1924. Williams was ruthless as he worked his way to the final, eliminating in respective heats such great runners as Charley Paddock and Charles Borah, the former for many years regarded as the world's fleetest human and holder of more records than any other sprinter, while Borah was regarded by the Americans as their best bet in this race. The masterly way in which the Canadian took care of these men in the preliminary

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round was so impressive that all doubts as to his ability to stand up under the strain of successive racing were gradually dissipated, and this in the face of the fact that Williams had very little experience at this distance or in running in lanes on bends, practically all of his racing previously having been confined to the 100 yard dash.

Away to another perfect start, and in this regard full credit must be given to Herr Franz Miller, the German starter, who handled the gun perfectly at all times, Williams just held the field until the six runners had rounded into the home stretch, when he began to move forward again, making his winning run from the hundred and fifty metre mark, where he started his marvelous sprint. His margin of victory was almost as decisive in this final as it was in the hundred, as the picture shows. Second to him came Rangeley, of Great Britain, with the result that the Empire had the satisfaction of placing one-two in both sprint events. Kornig, of Germany, and Scholz, of United States, were tied for third place, with Fitzpatrick fifth and Schuller, of Germany, last. Fitzpatrick demonstrated his class by reaching the final of the 200 metres event, and while he seemed to lack the finishing power so evident in his races at home it is refreshing to know that he has since found the missing element and is to-day just what his performances at Amsterdam indicated, one of the finest sprinters in the world.

It has been apparent since the Olympic Games that the general public has been wont to do homage to the winner, but has invariably failed to give credit to the athletes who reach the final in any event. A finalist is, indeed a champion. Any athlete who works his way through the strenuous rounds of Olympic competition to place in the six who finally race for the championship is in himself a champion. When it is realized that only four nations out of forty were represented in the 200 metres final it will be admitted that it is some achievement to be one of the six finalists. And by the same token Canada's success in placing two in the 200 metre final, alongside of representatives of such great nations as Great Britain, Germany and United States, is ample indication of the proud position this great Dominion holds in the athletic world.

400 Metres.

World's Record: 47 2-5 seconds. J. E. Meredith, United States, October 27th, 1916.
Olympic Record: 47 3-5 seconds. E. H. Liddell, Paris, 1924.

First Round—Thursday, August 2nd, 2 p.m.
(Fifteen Heats, the first two in each heat to qualify for Second Round.)

1st heat—1. H. Phillips, United States, 49 2-5 seconds.
2. G. Dupont, France.
Also ran: V. Villasenor, Mexico; Z. Weiss, Poland; M. C. Van de Berge, Holland.

2nd heat—1. E. Snider, United States, 50 2-5 seconds.
2. F. Prinsen, Belgium.

3rd heat—1. P. Edwards, Canada, 49 4-5 seconds.
2. G. Krotoff, France.
Also ran: S. Kostrzewski, Poland; J. Vykoupil, Czecho-Slovakia.

4th heat—1. J. Bartl, Czecho-Slovakia, 50 2-5 seconds.
2. J. W. J. Rinkel, Great Britain.
Also ran: B. Kugelburg, Sweden; F. Zuber, Poland; E. Langenraedt, Belgium.

5th heat—1. J. Buchner, Germany, 50 2-5 seconds.
2. A. Hoogerwerf, Holland.

6th heat—1. R. Barbutti, United States, 49 4-5 seconds.
2. S. Lavan, Irish Free State.
Also ran: L. Lundgren, Denmark; A. Hannig, Chili; E. S alay, Hungary.

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7th heat—1. H. Storz, Germany, 50 3-5 seconds.
2. H. A. Broos, Holland.
Also ran: J. M. Casis, Spain.
8th heat—1. J. Ball, Canada.
2. R. Leigh-Wood, Great Britain.
9th heat—1. J. Moraila, Mexico.
2. J. S. Hall, India.
10th heat—1. L. Barsi, Hungary.
2. L. Iturbe, Mexico.
11th heat—1. J. Tierney, United States, 49 4-5 seconds.
2. A. Wilson, Canada.
Also ran: K. Biniakowski, Poland.
12th heat—1. R. Feger, France, 51 2-5 seconds.
2. A. W. Green, Great Britain.
Also ran: V. Salinas, Chili.
13th heat—1. H. Geissler, Austria, 50 1-5 seconds.
2. A. Paulen, Holland.
Also ran: F. Eyschen, Luxenburg; L. Magdics, Hungary; Stavrinos, Greece.
14th heat—1. O. Neumann, Germany, 50 3-5 seconds.
2. F. Macbeth, Canada.
Also ran: M. Gero, Hungary; C. S. Stuart, Australia.
15th heat—1. R. Schmidt, Germany, 50 1-5 seconds.
2. J. Jackson, France.
Also ran: J. A. T. Hanlon, Great Britain; A. Garcia, Mexico.

Second Round—4 p.m.

(Six Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for the Semi-Finals.
1st heat—1. H. Phillips, United States, 49 3-5 seconds.
2. G. Krotoff, France.
A. W. Green, Great Britain; A. S. Hall, India; R. Schmidt, Germany.
2nd heat—1. R. Barbutti, United States, 48 4-5 seconds.
2. A. Wilson, Canada.
Also ran: G. Dupont, France; J. Moraila, Mexico; O. Neumann, Germanq.
3rd heat—1. J. Ball, Canada, 49 1-5 seconds.
2. R. Feger, France.
E. Snider, United States; H. Geissler, Austria; A. Hoogerwerf, Holland.
4th heat—1. H. Storz, Germany, 49 2-5 seconds.
2. J. W. J. Rinkel, Great Britain.
Also ran: L. Iturbe, Mexico; F. Prinsen, Belgium.
5th heat—1. P. Edwards, Canada, 49 1-5 seconds.
2. H. A. Broos, Holland.
Also ran: J. Bartl, Czecho-Slovakia; S. Lavan, Irish Free State; J. Tierney, United States.
6th heat—1. J. Buchner, Germany, 48 3-5 seconds.
2. L. Barsi, Italy.
Also ran: R. Leigh-Wood, Great Britain; A. Paulen, Holland; F. Macbeth, Canada.

Semi-Finals—Friday, August 3rd, 2 p.m.

(The first three in each Heat qualifying for the Final.)
1st heat—1. J. Ball, Canada, 48 3-5 seconds.
2. R. Barbutti, United States.
3. H. Storz, Germany.
4. L. Barsi, Hungary.
5. H. A. Broos, Holland.
6. G. Krotoff, France.
2nd heat—1. J. Buchner, Germany, 48 3-5 seconds.
2. H. Phillips, United States.

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3. J. W. J. Rinkel, Great Britain.
4. P. Edwards, Canada.
5. A. Wilson, Canada.
6. R. Feger, France.

Final—4 p.m.

1. R. Barbutti, United States, 47 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Ball, Canada, 48 seconds.
3. J. Buchner, Germany, 48 3- 5seconds.
4. J. W. J. Rinkel, Great Britain, 48 4-5 seconds.
5. H. Storz, Germany.
6. H. Phillips, United States.

In the 400 metre event, with 78 starters from 32 nations, Canada's four representatives qualified for the second round, and here Ball, Edwards and Wilson, in turn, qualified for the semi-final round of twelve starters. MacBeth, the fourth Canadian, broke down in the second stage and an X-ray picture disclosed the fact that he had suffered severe injury to the bones of one foot. In qualifying three for the semi-final round of twelve athletes, Canada made a better showing than any other nation, Germany and the United States being unable to produce more than two semi-finalists each. Wilson and Edwards, who had previously competed in the 800 metre races, felt the pinch of a strenuous week and failed to reach the final, but Ball carried the Canadian Leaf into the final of six starters. Ball finished second in this race, but it was admitted that he was the best man in the race and that only his inexperience of running in lanes deprived him of victory. He drew the fifth lane, and because he caught the man in the sixth lane in the first thirty yards, he thought he was setting the pace up the back stretch when it was apparent he was running under restraint. Rounding into the home stretch he was surprised to find himself in fourth place, five yards behind the leader, who was Barbutti. In spite of this tremendous lead the American just managed to finish a scant inch or two in front of Ball, collapsing at the finish, while Ball finished with plenty in reserve. Ball's race down the home stretch was an amazing effort and brought the huge crowd up in a wild acclaim. Ball stated immediately after the race that he had thrown victory away by his failure to run all out all the way, and realized that the fact that he had never run in lanes previous to July of Olympic year had cost him a world's championship. In my opinion Jimmy Ball is one of the greatest quarter milers the world has ever produced, and only his inability to compete internationally in the past two or three years has prevented him demonstrating this fact.

800 Metres.

World's Record: 1 Minutes 50 3-5 seconds. S. Martin, France, July 14th, 1928.

Olympic Record: 1 minutes 51 4-5 seconds. D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain, 1928.

First Round—Sunday, July 29th, 4.15 p.m.
(Eight Heats, the first three in each Heat qualifying for Semi-iFnals.)

1st heat—1. A. Wilson, Canada, 1 minute 59 4-5 seconds.
2. E. Bylehn, Sweden.
3. J. Sittig, United States.

Also ran: G. Berthelott, Belgium; B. Stavrinos, Greece; A. Zeegers, Holland; L. Schmit, Luxemburg; A. J. da S. Dias, Portugal.

2nd heat—1. O. Peltzer, Germany, 1 minute 57 2-5 seconds.
2. W. G. Tatham, Great Britain.
3. B. Little, Canada

Also ran: W. M. White, Australia; A. Paulen, Holland; A. Larsen, Denmark.

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3rd heat—1. P. Keller, France, 1 minute 5 9seconds.
2. P. Martin, Switzerland.
3. R. Watson, United States.
Also ran: J. Tarnogrocki, Germany; A. Mangos, Greece; H. E. Larva, Finland; A. Hoogerferf, Holland; A. Garcia, Mexico.

4th heat—1. G. Baraton, France, 2 minutes 3 2-5 seconds
2. O. Strand, Norway.
3. E. Fuller, United States.
Also ran: P. Coenjaerts, Belgium; E. Tavernari, Italy; H. Houghton, Great Britain.

5th heat—1. L. Hahn, United States, 1 minute 56 4-5 seconds.
2. H. Engelhardt, Germany.
3. V. Sindler, Czecho-Slovakia.
Also ran: R. Feger, France; C. S. Stuart, Australia; G. Walter, Canada.

6th heat—1. S. Dengra, Argentine, 2 minutes 1 1-5 seconds.
2. D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.
3. G. Cominotti, Italy.
Also ran: A. Bessim Bey, Turkey.

7th heat—1. S. Martin, France, 1 minute 58 4-5 seconds.
2. L. Barsi, Hungary.
3. F. Muller, Germany.
Also ran: A. Kittel, Cxecho-Slovakia; J. Murphy, India; G. N. Coughland, Ireland ;F. Malanowski, Poland.

8th heat—1. P. Edwards, Canada, 1 minute 59 2-5 seconds.
2. R. S. Starr, Great Britain.
3. N. McEachern, Irish Free State
Also ran: L. Ledesma, Argentine; L. Iturbe, Mexico.

Semi-Finals—Monday, July 30th, 3.25 p.m.
(The first three in each Heat to qualify for the Final.)

1st heat—1. E. Fuller, United States, 1 minute 55 3-5 seconds.
2. D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.
3 P. Keller, France.
Also ran: L. Barsi, Hungary; O. Peltzer, Germany; A. Wilson, Canada; V. Sindler, Cxecho-Slovakia; M. McEachern, Irish Free State.

2nd heat—1. E. Bylehn, Sweden, 1 minute 55 3-5 seconds.
2. R. Watson, United States.
3. H. Engelhardt, Germany.
Also ran: B. Little, Canada; R. S. Starr, Great Britain; G. Cominotti, Italy; S. Dengra, Argentine.

3rd heat—1. L. Hahn, United States, 1minute 52 3-5 seconds.
2. P. Edwards, Canada.
3. S. Martin, France.
Also ran: P. Martin, Switzerland; J. Sittig, United States; W. G. Tatham, Great Britain; O. Strand, Norway; F. Muller, Germany.

Final—Tuesday, July 31st, 4.20 p.m.

1. D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain, 1 minute 51 4-5 seconds.
2. E. Bylehn, Sweden
3. H. Engelhardt, Germany.
4. P. Edwards, Canada.
5. L. Hahn, United States.
6. S. Martin, France.
Also ran: P. Keller, France; R. Watson, United States; E. Fuller, United States.

Canada was represented in the 800 metres by Edwards, Wilson, Little, and P. Walters. There were 61 starters from 25 nations and Edwards, Wilson and Little reached the semi-final round of three heats. Only the first three in each of these semi-final heats qualified for the final. Wilson

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and Little, in spite of magnificent efforts, finished fourth in their respective heats, being just nosed out for third place in each race. While they did not reach the final they demonstrated that they rank with the first twelve half-milers in the world to-day. Edwards was unfortunate in the semi-final round to draw the most severe of the three heats—a race which brought out Hahn, of the United States; Martin, of France; Martin, of Switzerland, and others of that calibre. Martin, of Franec, only two weeks before the Games had been credited with a new world's record for 880 yards, while Hahn had also set a new American record earlier in the year. The three of them to qualify for the final had to run all out, Hahn winning in 1.52 2-5, with Edwards and Martin right on his heels. In the final Hahn and Edwards made all the early pace, but in the last forty yards their race of the day before began to tell, with the result that they were passed in the stretch by Lowe, Byhlen, of Sweden, and Englehardt, of Germany, Edwards finishing fourth, Hahn fifth and Martin, of France, sixth. This was the first time that Edwards had ever beaten Hahn. He was the youngest of the finalists, being only 21 years of age, and it was agreed by the experts that he would likely prove Lowe's successor four years hence, especially as Lowe and Hahn have retired. It was claimed that the nine finalists in this race constituted the greatest collection of half-milers ever brought together. Some idea of the fierce competition is to be gained from the failure of Dr. Peltzer, of Germany, holder of the world's record, to reach the final.

The running of one of the preliminary heats in the 800 metres was unfortunately marred by the fouling of Little, the Canadian contestant, by Peltzer, the German champion. Rounding into the home stretch with Peltzer leading, Little attempted to come up on the outside and pass the German, only to be met with two sharp back-handed slaps in the stomach. Little gamely hung on and finished second, qualifying for the next round, but was in pain and had to receive attention at the finish of the race. This foul passed unnoticed as did several other violations during the running of several races, mainly owing to the fact that the officials were not on the job or were incompetent. While great credit must be given Edwards for his fine effort, especially on a soft track where he is not at his best, being a long-striding, light-stepping runner, Little and Wilson are also entitled to considerable praise for their efforts. These two youngsters were engaging in their first international races. They lacked the experience and finish of their opponents and only this inexperience and lack of maturity prevented them reaching the final. Both boys will improve and along with Edwards will give Canada a wonderful trio of half-milers for the 1932 Games.

Douglas Lowe, who so successfully defended his Olympic title, is entitled to full credit for his masterly performance. He has demonstrated that he is one of the greatest of runners. Without detracting in any way from his victory it must be admitted that he was greatly helped by the draw in the semi-final heats, as were Bylehn and Engelhardt. The draw gave Edwards, Hahn and Martin a bad break and in Olympic competition no athlete can have any of the breaks go against him if he hopes to win. Canadians had much reason to be dissatisfied with the draw in the 400 metres semi-final also. It was so bad in this case that the officials quickly changed the original draw when Canada and the United States expressed dissatisfaction.

That luck was with Lowe is admitted by H. M. Abrahams, winners of the 1924 100-metres event, who states, in the British Olympic report:

"To win an Olympic event, particularly on two occasions, requires not only the highest natural ability, the most conscientious training, but also an element of luck. The first two requirements were within Lowe's own power—it goes without saying that he supplied them—but it is no slight on a magnificent performance to say that the third element was there also. Time and time again it has been abundantly proved that the

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man who runs a really fast race on Monday seldom reproduces his form on Tuesday. Lowe's three most serious opponents—Hahn, Edwards and S. Martin—had a desperate battle on Monday in the third semi-final, all of them running in about 1 minute 53 seconds, whereas he himself ran over in approximately 1 minutes 56 seconds. On the Tuesday none of these produced within a second of their time."

It might be said here that no other nation suffered so severely as Canada did from the "breaks of the game." Hester was disqualified twice; Munro was disqualified in the high jump for diving; Miss Cook was disqualified in the final of the girls' 100 for false breaks; the sprint relay team was disqualified for dropping the baton; Pickard was denied a practice jump in the pole vault because of his delay in reaching the jumping pit, a delay caused by a mix-up in numbers due to an error on the part of the Dutch officials, the refusal of an American official in charge to give him a practice jump seriously interfering with his vaulting; Webster's accident in practice spoiling off one of the best of our Marathoners, and so it went. These things happened and were part of the game, but the fact remains that had the breaks gone with our team, and not against it, we would have scored a great many more points.

1,500 Metres.

World's Record: 3 minutes 51 seconds. O. Peltzer, Germany, September 11th, 1926.

Olympic Record: 3 minutes 53 1-5 seconds. H. E. Larva, Finland, 1928.

Preliminary Trials—Wednesday, August 1st, 4.15 p.m.

(Six Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for the Final.

1st heat—1. F. W. Wichmann, Germany, 4 minutes, 0 3-5 seconds.
2. A. Kittel, Cxecho-Slovakia.
Also ran: J. Jaworski, Poland; A. Zeegers, Holland; L. Beccali, Italy; S. Martin, France; J. Martin, Hungary.

2nd heat—1. H. Bocher, Germany, 3 minutes 59 3-5 seconds.
2. W. M. Whyte, Australia.
Also ran: A Paouris, Greece; R. Jorgensen, Norway; A. Larsen, Denmark; J. Walter, Canada; F. Du Hen, Holland; J. Bellori, Hungary; A. Kinnunen, Finland; L. Hahn, United States.

3rd heat—1. E. Purje, Finland, 4 minutes 0 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Ladoumegue, France.
Also ran: G. Georgacopoulos, Greece; G. Walter, Canada; J. Zeegers, Holland; P. Franjo, Jugoslavia; V. Sindler, Czecho-Slovakia; S. Dengra, Argentine; S. T. Ashby, Great Britain.

4th heat—1. P. Martin, Switzerland, 4 minutes 0 4-5 seconds.
2. H. E. Larva, Finland.
Also ran: A. Mangos, Greece; D. Griffin, Canada; G. Barraton, France; A. Bessen Bey, Turkey; R. Masino, Monaco; L. Ledesma, Argentine; S. Robinson, United States; R. H. Thomas, Great Britain.

5th heat—1. R. Conger, United States, 4 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.
2. P. Keller, France.
Also ran: B. Stavrinos, Greece; E. Wide, Sweden; A. Docherty, Canada; C. Chapa, Mexico; P. Coenjaerts, Belgium; O. Peltzer, Germany; J. Nagatani, Japan; R. D. Bell, Great Britain.

6th heat—1. C. Ellis, Great Britain, 4 minutes 1 4-5 seconds.
2. H. H. Krause, Germany.
Also ran: C. Forys, Poland; B. Effern, Holland; J. Ayarbide, Spain; D. R. Jacobs, South Africa; G. Singh, India; L. H. Helgas, Finland; N. Carter, United States.

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Final—Thursday, August 2nd, 3.30 p.m.

1. H. E. Larva, Finland, 3 minutes 53 1-5 seconds.
2. J. Ladoumegue, France, 3 minutes 53 4-5 seconds.
3. E. Purje, Finland, 3 minutes 56 2-5 seconds.
4. F. W. Wichmann, Germany, 3 minutes 56 4-5 seconds.
5. C. Ellis, Great Britain, 3 minutes 57 3-5 seconds.
6. P. Martin, Switzerland, 3 minutes 58 2-5 seconds.

Also ran: A. Kittel, Czecho-Slovakia; H. Bocher, Germany; W. M. Whyte, Australia; R. Conger, United States; P. Keller, France; H. H. Krause, Germany.

Fifty-nine starters faced the barrier in the five first round heats of the 1,500 metres race, with Canada represented by J Walter, P. Walter, Griffin and Docherty. The two Walter boys had displayed great promise in Canada and much was expected of them, but it was the second string pair, Griffin and Docherty, who came through with the best efforts. Only the first three in each heat reached the final, J. Walter, Docherty and Griffin finishing fourth in their respective heats, with P. Walter in sixth place in his heat. The margin separating the first three Canadians from the final heat was extremely small. The showing of the Walter brothers was extremely disappointing, not only in Amsterdam, but subsequently. Apparently the affair was just a trip for them. One of the lessons of Amsterdam was that to gain success at these longer distances more matured runners are needed, as boys have not the stamina essential for success in such international contests.

With the running of the 1,500 metres race the supremacy of the English-speaking nations on the track began to pass, for at the longer distances Finland dominated the scene, producing, as usual, her famous veterans and some brilliant youngsters. The Finns are supreme at one, three and six miles, and that supremacy comes from their natural physical powers plus their ability to judge pace. In Canada and the United States our distance runners have been prone to loaf along in the early stages, depending upon sprinting ability to bring them victory in the last stages of the contest. The Finns work on a different basis. By the same token Canadians, to accomplish much at 3,000 and 10,000 metres, must devote more time to track running and less to road racing. Road racing, as practised in Canada, will never give our runners much knowledge of pace.

5,000 Metres

World's Record: 14 minutes 28 1-5 seconds. P. Nurmi, Finland, June 19th, 1924.

Olympic Record: 14 minutes 31 1-5 seconds. P. Nurmi, Finland, 1924.

Preliminary Trials—Tuesday, July 31st, 5.10 p.m.
(Three Heats, the first four in each Heat qualifying for the Final.)

1st heat—1. L. Larmond, United States, 15 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.
2. S. Petkevitsch, Lettony.
3. E. Purje, Finland.
4. V. Magnusson, Swene.

Also ran: S. Beddari, France; L. Duquesne, France; J. Serwij, Belgium; K. Nedobity, Czecho-Slovakia; J. Nagatani, Japan; D. B. Chayan, India; A. A. Woff, Holland; S. Jose, Jugo-Slavia! E. Peterson, Norway; A. Petersen, Denmark; W. Kibblewhite, Canada; C. Chapa, Mexico; W. Beavers, Great Britain; L. Light, Great Britain; C. Harworth, United States.

2nd heat—1. N. Eklof, Sweden, 15 minutes 7 3-5 seconds.
2. V. Ritola, Finland.
3. A. Kinnunen, Finland.
4. B. C. V. Oddie, Great Britain

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Also ran: J. Oyarbide, Spain; R. Pele, France; A. Szerb, Hungary; W. Boltze, Germany; J. Koscyak, Czecho-Slovakia; H. Isuda, Japan; G. R. Hyde, Australia; A. Gerbrandts, Holland; F. du Hen, Holland; A. Paouris, Greece; H. Gundhus, Norway; A. Almeida, Portugal; A. Keay, Canada; J. Petraitis, Lithuania; D. Abbott, United States.

3rd heat—1. M. Smith, United States, 15 minutes 4 seconds.
2. E. Wide, Sweden.
3. H. A. Johnston, Great Britain.
4. P. Nurmi, Finland.

Also ran: A Pena, Spain; J. Ladoumegue, France; C. B. Mehmed Bey, Turkey; O. Kohn, Germany; D. R. Jacobs, South Africa; R. Masino, Monaco; G. Singh, India; J. Rivas, Argentine; A. Klasse, Holland; A. Bekiaris, Greece; J. G. Lindgren, Sweden; D. Griffin, Canada; V. Callard, Canada; L. Boero, Italy; F. Beldsinsky, Esthonia.

Final—Friday, August 3rd, 2.30 p.m.

1. W. Ritola, Finland, 14 minutes 38 seconds.
2. P. Nurmi, Finland, 14 minutes 40 3-5 seconds.
3. E. Wide, Sweden, 14 minutes 40 3-5 seconds.
4. L. Lermond, United States, 14 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.
5. A. Kinnunen, Finland, 14 minutes 48 4-5 seconds.
6. M. Magnussen, Sweden, 15 minutes 1 2-5 seconds.

Also ran: S. Petkevitsch, Lettony; E. Purje, Finland; N. Eklof, Sweden; B. C. V. Oddie, Great Britain; M. Smith, United States; H. A. Johnston, Great Britain.

Canada's representatives in this event were hopelessly outclassed. They were not entered with the thought of victory in mind, but rather from the standpoint of experience and as encouragement to the distance men of the country. Keay was expected to do much better than he did, but he trained off badly in Holland and did not find his form again all year. Fortunately he has got going again this season and is now performing as it was thought he was capable of last year, having passed up the longer distances for the mile and half mile with splendid success. Kibblewhite, the Winnipeg youth, was totally lacking in experience, but his future is bright and the investment was worth while.

Chief interest in this race, as far as Canadians were concerned, centered in Nurmi and Ritola. We in Canada have always regarded Nurmi as the greatest of all distance runners. He was the iron man of the week. By Friday, August 3rd, when the 5,000 metres final was run, Nurmi had already run three races, the 10,000 metres, which he won, on Sunday; a heat in the 5,000 metres on Tuesday, and a heat in the 3,000 metres steeplechase on Wednesday. Wide was the only one to threaten the two Finns in this race and when Ritola won there was much surprise, as it was thought Nurmi was invincible. My own impression was that Ritola won because Nurmi was content to have it so. It may be that his previous efforts had robbed him of that final jump, but I doubt it. His record, at thirty-two years of age, is one for all athletes to shoot at.

10,000 Metres.

World's Record: 30 minutes 6 1-5 seconds. P. Nurmi, Finland, August 31st, 1928.
Olympic Record: 30 minutes 18 4-5 seconds. P. Nurmi, Finland, 1928.

Sunday, July 29th, 5.50 p.m.

1. P. Nurmi, Finland, 30 minutes 18 4-5 seconds.
2. W. Ritola, Finland, 30 minutes 19 2-5 seconds.

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3. E. Wide, Sweden, 31 minutes 0 4-5 seconds.
4. E. Stenfeldt, Sweden.
5. A. T. Muggridge, Great Britain.
6. V. Magnusson, Sweden.

Twenty-four started.

When Nurmi was stepping off the quarter-mile laps in the 10,000 metres race with machine-like precision, Fred Marples, treasurer of the Canadian Olympic Committee, who was sitting next to me, remarked: "Put the watch on him for a lap or two." I did, and repeated later on in the race. Our thoughts were verified each time. Nurmi ran the six miles around that track, four laps to the mile, in such a fashion that the time for each lap never varied as much as two seconds, and for fourteen laps there was not a variance of more than two-fifths of a second. It was a marvelous performance. It gave him a new Olympic record. Holding world's records at one, three, four and five miles and at 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 metres, his ability is beyond dispute. He has competed in ten Olympic finals and has never placed worse than second. What a runner!

Marathon.

No Official World's Record.

Olympic Record: 2 hours 32 minutes 35 4-5 seconds. H. Kolehmainen, Finland, 1924.

Sunday, August 5th, 3 p.m.

1. El Ouafi, France, 2 hours 32 minutes 57 seconds.
2. M. Plaza, Chile.
3. M. Marttelin, Finland.
4. K. Yamada, Japan.
5. J. Ray, United States.
6. H. Isuda, Japan.
7. I. Kuokka, Finland.
8. S. Ferris, Great Britain.
9. A. Michelson, United States.
10. C. Bricker, Canada.
11. H. Wood, Great Britain.
12. V. Laaksonen, Finland.
13. H. W. Payne, Great Britain.
14. V. Sipila, Finland.
15. E. Rastas, Finland.
16. J. Miles, Canada.
24. S. McLellan, Canada.
40. F. Hughes, Canada.
42. P. Wyer, Canada.

Having won the sprints, Canada expected to wind up a wonderful week by winning the Marathon, for the Canadian team was considered exceedingly strong, with Clifford Bricker as the ace, and capable associates in Johnny Miles and Harold Webster to back him up. These were regarded as the first string men, with Percy Wyer, Frank Hughes and Silas McLellan as the three plodders who would be there or thereabouts if there was not too much early pace. Bricker had been in Amsterdam since April. He was sent ahead as a result of the enthusiasm of the people of his home town, Galt. They subscribed the necessary fund and Bricker entered the race after months of concentrated preparation carrying the hopes of his country and picked by many as one of the best men in the race. He entered the race with every confidence and in the pink of condition. He had covered the course in 2 hours and 40 minutes in time trials and expected that to prove fast enough to win. His opinion was that the course, although flat, was most difficult because of the nature of the footing and, as far as he was concerned, he may have been right, for when he finished, in tenth place, he was in distress with bad feet and legs, the first time I ever knew Bricker to finish a race in bad shape. Miles also suffered from badly blistered feet.

The race produced a real surprise package when El Quafi, an Algerian,

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running for France, trotted home in front in the smart time of 2 hours 32 minutes and 57 seconds, with Plaza, of Chile, second, just about a quarter of a mile behind. El Quafi had finished seventh in the 1924 Marathon, while Plaza was sixth in 1920.

There were 79 entries from 25 countries in the race. At ten miles three Japanese, four Finns and Joie Ray, of the United States, were out in front of the pack. At thirteen miles Ray took the lead but at twenty miles Yamade and Isuda, two Japs, were making the pace with Bricker, of Canada, third. Bricker moved to the front at the end of the twenty-first mile, with the Japs, Ray and El Quafi right behind. The latter then moved up, while Bricker began to fall back as he encountered trouble with his feet. The race was well run and the winner was undoubtedly the best man in the race. He finished strong and comparatively fresh. Miles and McLellan were the next best of the Canadians. Webster, who had suffered a muscle injury a week previously, had to drop out at ten miles, while Hughes and Wyer finished well back. Wyer gave a very plucky performance as he was handicapped by a bad foot.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase.

No Official World's Record.

Olympic Record: 9 minutes 21 4-5 seconds. T. A. Loukola, Finland, 1928.

Preliminary Trials—Wednesday, August 1st, 3.20 p.m.

1st heat—1. W. Ritola, Finland, 9 minutes 46 3-5 seconds.
2. M. Dalton, United States.
3. N. Eklof, Sweden.

Also ran: M. Norland, France; O. Langenus, Belgium; A. Keay, Canada; N. Bartolini, Italy; W. Gegan, United States; E. H. Oliver, Great Britain.

2nd heat—1. P. Nurmi, Finland, 9 minutes 48 4-5 seconds.
2. L. Duquesne, France.
3. C. Spencer, United States.

Also ran: P. Bontemps, France; E. Viseur, Belgium; G. N. Coughland, Irish Free State; H. Santos, Portugal; W. Kibblewhite, Canada; V. Callard, Canada; N. S. N. S. Biddulph, Great Britain.

3rd heat—1. T. A. Loukola, Finland, 9 minutes 37 3-5 seconds
2. O. Anderson, Finland.
3. H Dartigues, France.

Also ran: J. Nemecky, Cxecho-Slovakia; G. R. Hyde, Australia; J. G. Lindgren, Sweden; D. Griffin, Canada; E. Bec, Switzerland; J. Montgomery, United States; C. E. Blewitt, Great Britain; V. E. Morgan, Great Britain.

Final—Saturday, August 4th, 3.10 p.m.

1. T. A. Loukola, Finland, 9 minutes 21 4-5 seconds.
2. P. Nurmi, Finland, 9 minutes 31 1-5 seconds.
3. O. Anderson, Finland, 9 minutes 35 3-5 seconds.
4. N. Eklof, Sweden, 9 minutes 38 seconds.
5. H. Dartigues, France, 9 minutes 40 seconds.
6. L. Duquesne, France, 9 minutes 40 3-5 seconds.

Also ran: M. Dalton, United States; W. O. Spencer, United States; W. Ritola, Finland.

110 Metres Hurdles.

World's Record: 14 3-5 seconds. G. C. Weighman-Smith, South Africa, July 31st, 1928.

Olympic Record: 14 3-5 seconds. G. C. Weightman-Smith, South Africa, 1928.

First Round—Tuesday, July 31st, 2 p.m.

(Nine Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for the Semi-Final.)

1st heat—1. G. Sempe, France, 15 seconds.
2. C. Jandera, Cxecho-Slovakia.

V. Vallina, Argentine, finished second, but was disqualified.

Also ran: A. Lepaffe, Belgium; Albrich, Roumania.

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2nd heat—1. E. Ring, United States, 15 seconds.
2. J. H. Viljoen, South Africa.
Also ran: O Schopp, Roumania; L. Wessely, Austria; A. Kaan, Holland.
3rd heat—1. G. C. Weightman-Smith, South Africa, 14 4-5 seconds.
2. R. Marchand, France.
Also ran: W. G. Kalaugher, New Zealander; A. P. Anderson, Sweden.
4th heat—1. J. Anderson, United States, 15 seconds.
2. E. Wennstrom, Sweden.
Also ran: D. M. Neame, Great Britain; A. F. Clark, Irish Free State.
5th heat—1. L. Dye, United States, 15 seconds.
2. S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa.
Also ran: E. Kjellstrom, Sweden; A. van Leeuwen, Holland.
6th heat—1. B. Lucas, Great Britain, 15 2-5 seconds.
2. H. Steinhardt, Germany.
Also ran: A. Ugarte, Chile; R. Powell Joannes, Belgium.
7th heat—1. J. Collier, United States, 15 seconds.
2. B. Sjostedt, Finland.
Also ran: G. Carlini, Italy; G. Britstra, Holland.
8th heat—1. F. R. Gaby, Great Britain, 15 1-5 seconds.
2. S. Pettersson, Sweden.
Also ran: E. Miropoulos, Greece; A. J. Watson, Australia; L. Lundgreen, Denmark; W. Trojanaowski, Poland.
9th heat—1. Y. Miki, Japan, 15 2-5 seconds.
2. Lord Burghley, Great Britain.
Also ran: A. Hamid, India; H. Larsen, Denmark; J. Palharos da Costa, Portugal; L. Spel, Holland.

Semi-Final—4.50 p.m.

(Three Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for the Final.)
1st heat—1. L. Dye, United States, 14 4-5 seconds.
2. F. R. Gaby, Great Britain.
Also ran: Y Mike, Japan; E. Wennstrom, Sweden; H. Steinhardt, Germany; J. H. Viljoen, South Africa.
2nd heat—1. J. Anderson, United States, 14 4-5 seconds.
2. S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa.
Also ran: Lord Burghley, Great Britain; C. Jandera, Czecho-Slovakia; R. Marchand, France; B. Sjostedt, Finland.
3rd heat—1. G. C. Weightman-Smith, South Africa, 14 3-5 seconds.
2. J. Collier, United States.
Also ran: E Ring, United States; B. Lucas, Great Britain; G. Sempe, France; S. Petterson, Sweden.

Final—Wednesday, August 1st, 3 p.m.
1. S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa, 14 4-5 seconds.
2. J. Anderson, United States.
3. J. Collier, United States.
4. L. Dye, United States.
5. G. C. Weightman-Smith, South Africa.
6. F. R. Gaby, Great Britain.

What a source of joy the sprint hurdle race was to the Canadians present. Weightmann-Smith, of South Africa, was expected to hold the three Americans, and when he failed to come through his team-mate, S. J. M. Atkinson, delivered and gave South Africa a well-earned victory. Here again luck entered into the final result. Weightmann-Smith drew the inside lane, which was somewhat cut up and it was just handicap

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enough, in such competition. Atkinson ran a great race, just getting up in time to win by inches. When it is considered that Canada won the two sprints; Great Britain the half-mile and 400 metres hurdles, and South Africa the sprint hurdles race, it must be agreed that the "tottering old Empire" fared very well indeed.

400 Metres Hurdles.

World's Record: 52 seconds. F. M. Taylor, United States, July 4th, 1928.
Olympic Record: 52 2-5 seconds. Lord Burghley, Great Britain, 1928.

First Round.

(Six Heats, the first two in each heat to qualify for the Second Round.)

1st heat—1. Lord Burghley, Great Britain, 57 seconds.
2. R. Maxwell, United States.
Also ran: E. Piropoulos, Greece; A. Adelheim, France; H. Larsen, Denmark.

2nd heat—1. J. Gibson, United States, 57 seconds.
2. F. C. L. Chauncey, Great Britain.
Also ran: M. Swinnen, Belgium.

3rd heat—1. R. Viel, France, 56 1-5 seconds.
2. T. C. Livingstone-Learmonth.
Also ran: A J. Watson, Australia; J. Matilainen, Finland.

4th heat—1. F. M. Taylor, United States, 55 1-5 seconds.
2. E. W. Vilen, Finland.
Also ran: E. Binet, Belgium; P. Dinard, France; E. Kjellstrom, Sweden.

5th heat—1. S. Pettersson, Sweden, 54 4-5 seconds.
2. S. Kostriewski, Poland.
Also ran: L. R. Percival, Great Britain.

6th heat—1. F. J. Cuhel, United States, 54 3-5 seconds.
2. L. Facelli, Italy.
Also ran: A Hamid, India; M. Robert, France; L. Lundgreen, Denmark; W. J. Montabone, Canada.

Semi-Finals—5.30 p.m.

(Two Heats, the first three in each Heat qualifying for the Final.)

1st heat—1. F. M. Taylor, United States, 53 4-5 seconds.
2. F. J. Cuhel, United States.
3 Lord Burghley, Great Britain.
Also ran: R. Viel, France; S. Kostriewski, Poland; F. C. L. Chauncey, Great Britain.

2nd heat—1. T. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, Great Britain, 54 seconds.
2. L. Facelli, Italy.
3. S. Pettersson, Sweden.
Also ran: J. Gibson, United States; R. Maxwell, United States; E. Vilen, Finland.

Final—Monday, July 30th, 3.10 p.m.

1. Lord Burghley, Great Britain, 53 2-5 seconds.
2. F. J. Cuhel, United States.
3. F. M. Taylor, United States.
4. S. Pettersson, Sweden.
5. T. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, Great Britain.
6. L. Facelli, Italy.

Lord Burghley's victory in the 400 metres hurdles was most popular. A very fine athlete with a personality that appeals to all, he was accorded a magnificent reception when he came home in front after making all the running all the way. Going up to the last hurdle the two Americans challenged, but the Englishman shook them off and came on to win by a narrow margin, administering defeat to the United States for the first time in this event, the Americans having won every 400 metre hurdles race since 1900.

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Relays.

400 Metres Relay (4 by 100).

World's and Olympic Record: 41 seconds. United States Olympic Team, 1924 and 1928.

First Round—Saturday, August 4th, 2 p.m.

(Three Heats, the first two in each Heat qualifying for Final.)

1st heat—1. Canada, 42 1-5 seconds.
2. Great Britain.
Also ran: Spain, Greece and Italy.

2nd heat—1. France, 41 4-5 seconds.
2. Germany.
Also ran: Belgium.

3rd heat—1. United States, 41 1-5 seconds.
2. Switzerland.
Also ran: Hungary, Japan and Turkey.

Final—Sunday, August 5th, 2.20 p.m.

1. United States, 41 seconds.
(F. Wykoff, J. Quinn, C. Borah, H. A. Russell.)
2. Germany, 41 1-5 seconds.
(G. Lammers, R. Cortz, H. Houben, H. Kornig.)
3. Great Britain, 41 4-5 seconds.
(C. W. Gill, E. R. Smouha, W. Rangeley, J. E. London)
5. Switzerland, 42 3-5 seconds.
4. France, 42 seconds.
Canada disqualified.

Although the Germans really thought they could win this race the Canadian contingent never had any doubt but that the team to beat was the United States. Canada was expected to place in the first three, in fact our own impression was that we would give Germany battle for second place, admitting that the American team was better balanced. We realized that Williams and Fitzpatrick could take care of any of the Americans, but that Adams and Hester were hardly as good as any of the American four. The race, however, proved very disappointing from the Canadian standpoint, for a bad exchange of the baton by Hester and Williams cost Canada sure points, it being evident that but for this misfortune the Maple Leaf would have been no worse than third. Training for this race, Williams had always been asked to run the first leg of the relay because of his inexperience in relay racing, with Adams second, Hester third and Fitzpatrick fourth. After the Vancouver boy's double victory it was decided to give him the honor position, which is the anchor spot in any relay. Fitzpatrick ran the first leg and ran it well, while Adams also carried his share of the burden in good shape. Hester did not get away from Adams as cleanly as he should have, but at that was in fourth position when he raced into the baton passing zone at the end of the third leg. Williams, unfortunately, was in his stride too soon and when Hester raced toward him the champion was travelling too fast. As Hester neared the end of the zone in which the baton must be transferred he saw that he would never reach Williams in the ordinary way, so he took a chance and threw himself through the air with left hand stretched out in the wild hope that Williams would get the stick. The baton struck Williams on the wrist and fell to the ground and Canada's effort was completed, although Williams hopelessly raced down the stretch. This race was the culminating point in a series of misadventures which had followed the Canadians. The Germans gave the Americans a great argument and were just beaten by a few feet. Unquestionably the Canadian team was superior, from the standpoint of racing ability, to the British team, which placed third, but the breaks of the game were against the Canucks and, as has been said before, there is an element of luck in all these athletic efforts which must break right even for the most gifted to encounter success.

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1,600 Metres Relay (4 b y400).

World's and Olympic Record: 3 minutes 14 1-5 seconds. United States team, August 5th, 1928.

N.B.—On August 11th in the British Empire vs. United States team match at Stamford Bridge, London, the United States team, composed of G. Baird, F. M. Taylor, R. Barbutti and E. Spencer, ran a mile relay (10 yards further than 1,600 metres) in 3 minutes 13 2-5 seconds.

First Round—Saturday, August 4th, 3.30 p.m.

(Three Heats, the first two in each heat to qualify for the Final.)

1st heat—1. United States, 3 minutes 22 4-5 seconds.
2. Canada.
Also ran: Belgium, Finland, Hungary and Poland.

2nd heat—1. Germany, 3 minutes 20 4-5 seconds.
2. Sweden.
Also ran: Greece, Holland, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia.

3rd heat—1. Great Britain, 3 minutes 20 3-5 seconds.
2. France.
Also ran: Mexico and Switzerland.

Final—Sunday, August 5th, 3 p.m.

1. United States, 3 minutes 14 1-5 seconds.
(G. Baird, E. Spencer, F. Alderman, R. Barbutti.)
2. Germany, 3 minutes 14 4-5 seconds.
(P. Neumann, R. Krebe, H. Storz, H. Engelhardt.)
3. Canada, 3 minutes 15 2-5 seconds.
(A Wilson, P. Edwards, S. Glover, J. Ball.)
4. Sweden, 3 minutes 15 4-5 seconds.
5. Great Britain, 3 minutes 16 2-5 seconds.
(R. Leigh-Wood, W. W. Craner, J. W. J. Rinkel,
6. France, 3 minutes 19 2-5 seconds. D. G. A. Lowe)

Before the Canadian team departed for Holland I made the prediction that the 1,600 metre relay team that defeated the Canadians would have to set a new world's record. We knew that the Canadians could better the existing record of 3.16. That our forecast was in order was proved by the race itself, for not only did the American team establish a new record, but the German, Canadian and Swedish teams, finishing in that order, all bettered the record that was established in 1924, while Great Britain, in sixth place, was but one-fifth of a second off the old record. These figures give some idea of the nature of the competition. The Canadian team was the best relay team ever produced in Canada but, at the same time, it might be said that the other countries also excelled themselves. Edwards, Ball, Wilson and Glover made up the Canadian team. MacBeth, one of the regular four, had to withdraw because of an injured foot. Glover, the substitute, was called upon and he gave a fine account of himself, although not quite as fast as MacBeth. In the preliminary round Glover had the misfortune to tear the sole off his shoe early in his lap, with the result that he had to run with a flapping piece of leather to annoy him and impede his progress. In the final all four lads gave of their best, but they are entitled to consideration of one very important point and that is that the American team was composed of three fresh men who had not raced in any of the solo events during the week, while the Germans trotted out two fresh men. To get a true perspective of the race that point must be considered, and it is worth giving in detail. For instance here is the week's work for each contestant of the first three teams:

United States—
Baird, relay only.
Spencer, relay only.
Alderman, relay only.
Barbutti, four heats in 400 metres race.

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Germany—
Neumann, one heat of 400 metres race.
Krebe, relay only.
Storz, four heats of 400 metres race.
Engelhardt, three heats of 800 metres race.

Canada—
Edwards, three heats 800, three heats 400.
Ball, four heats 400.
Glover, relay only.
Wilson, two heats 800, three heats 400.

Edwards is the equal of any quarter-miler in the world. Consider what he had done before commencing the relay. Wilson was also a tired athlete. The Americans, with their host of high-class athletes, have a wide edge on all competitors. They should, on the face of it, clean up every track event, for they not only have the quality, but also the quantity. There is no reason for an American athlete being called upon to do what the Canadians had to do—double up repeatedly. That Canada did so well is even more remarkable than the public realizes. In building for 1932 Canada's aim should be for eight first-class quarter-milers instead of four. There has always been opposition on the part of many Canadian officials to substitutes being taken along. Those who have opposed the addition of several substitutes to the Canadian team in the past have done so through ignorance. They have no conception of the task confronting the athletes. They do not realize what one week's solid racing means.

To bring it home let us take the Canadian and American teams as far as the sprint events, quarter mile, half mile and relays are concerned:

100 metres:
Canada—Williams, Fitzpatrick, Hester, Adams.
United States—Wykoff, Macallister, Bracey, Russell.
200 metres:
Canada—Williams, Fitzpatrick, Hester, Adams.
United States—Scholz, Paddock, Borah, Cummins.
400 metres:
Canada—Ball, Edwards, Wilson, MacBeth.
United States—Barbutti, Tierney, Snider, Phillips.
800 metres:
Canada—Edwards, Wilson, Little, Walters.
United States—Hahn, Fuller, Watson, Sittig.
Sprint relay:
Canada—Williams, Fitzpatrick, Hester, Adams.
United States—Wykoff, Borah, Quinn, Russell.
1,600 relay:
Canada—Ball, Edwards, Wilson, Glover.
United States—Barbutti, Alderman, Baird, Spencer.

In other words Canada had to carry the load of nine events in seven days with ten athletes, while the United States was in the fortunate position of having twenty men with which to do the same job. On the face of it Canada made a greater showing than the United States.

Field Events.

The United States reigned supreme in the field, winning five of the eight events. This is to be expected. Super-men in these events have been developed by the American colleges. There is not the thrill to weight throwing that there is to racing. The period of preparation is a long and trying one. The average individual, unless spurred on by college spirit and professional coaches, will not devote the time necessary to high-class achievement. In the United States, where intercollegiate competitions are

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carried on so strenuously every spring and early summer, points scored by weight throwers, pole vaulters, etc., are important. Great attention is paid to these events by the United States instructors and given thousands of athletes under the hand of a hundred or more college coaches results are only to be expected. In Canada the colleges do little, if anything, to further track and field athletics and what little they do is for the track and not for the field events. The city clubs are as bad, not because they don't want first-class field performers, but because they haven't the time, money and coaching. The boy at business cannot give the hours of faithful training that the American college youth is called upon to give. The result is that the Americans have been having it all their own way. Amsterdam was productive of signs of a change inasmuch as other nations produced field men capable of reaching the finals and capable of giving America's best keen competition. Perhaps, with the realization that as long as field events are on the program attention must be paid to them, America's supremacy will be threatened and possibly, in time, upset, just as it has been on the track.

Here in Canada we are making progress. We entered but three men in the field events at Amsterdam, Munro in the high jump, Pilling in the javelin throw and Pickard in the pole vault. Munro was one of nineteen out of forty-eight competitors to qualify for the final. Unfortunately he was subsequently disqualified for "diving," that is clearing the bar with his head before his body had cleared. Pilling was one of twelve out of thirty-eight competitors who reached the final in the javelin throwing event. True, he failed to get in the final six, but he afterwards reached great heights with the spear in England, Ireland and Scotland, and established himself as the best javelin thrower on the American continent. In the pole vault Vic Pickard carried Canada's hopes. He finished fifth in the 1924 games and was expected to place in the first three at Amsterdam. One week previous to the games, in practice, he had cleared the bar at 13 feet 11 inches and was going great guns. Unfortunately, the day of the pole vault, there was mix-up over numbers and he was delayed just long enough to be denied practice jumps and for this reason was unable to get his "step," being handicapped all afternoon. He was the only contestant in the field of thirty-five capable of giving the four American entries any argument. Five new Olympic records were established in the field events. Competition was keener than ever. It is a day of supermen and Canada cannot hope to accomplish much in these events unless arrangements are made to give the intensified coaching necessary.

High Jump.

World's Record: 6 feet 8¼ inches (2 m 03 cm). H. M. Osborne, United States, May 27th, 1924.

Olympic Record: 6 feet 6 inches (1 m 98 cm). H. M. Osborne, United States, 1924.

Sunday, July 29th, 2 p.m.

There were 48 competitors, divided into four Pools, those competitors who cleared 1 m 83 cm (6 feet 0⅛ inch), qualifying for the Final.

The following is a list of those who qualified: C. E. S. Gordon, Great Britain; A. Cherrier, France; H. Adolfsson, Sweden; W. Bonneder, Germany; B. Hedges, United States; F. Huhn, Germany; K. Kesmarki, Hungary; K. Kimura, Japan; R. W. King, United States; F. Koepke, Germany; P. Lewden, France; C. McGinnis, United States; C. Menard, France; A. Munroe, Canada; M. Oda, Japan; H. M. Osborne, United States; H. A. Simmons, Great Britain; E. Tommelstad, Norway; S. Toribio, Philippines.

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Final.

1. R. W. King, United States, 1 m 94 cm (6 feet 4¼ inches).
2. B. Hedges, United States, 1 m 91 cm (6 feet 3¼ inches).
3. C. Menard, France, 1 m 91 cm (6 feet 3¼ inches).
4. S. Toribio, Philippines, 1 m 91 cm (6 feet 3¼ inches).
5. H. M. Osborne, United States, 1 m 91 cm (6 feet 3¼ inches).
6. K. Kimura, Japan, 1 m 91 cm (6 feet 3¼ inches).

Hop, Step and Jump

World's and Olympic Record: 50 feet 10⅞ inches (15 m 52 cm). A. W. Winter, Australia, July 12th, 1924.

Thursday, August 2nd, 2 p.m.

(There were 34 competitors, divided into two Pools, the first six qualifying for the Final.)

The following qualified: M. Oda, Japan, 15 m 21 cm (49 feet 11 inches; C. Nambu, Japan, 15 m 01 cm (49 feet 2¾ inches; L. Casey, United States, 14 m 93 cm (48 feet 11¾ inches); V. Tuulos, Finland, 14 m 73 cm (48 feet 3¾ inches); T. Tulikoura, Finland, 14 m 70 cm (48 feet 2¾ inches; E. V. Jarvenin, Finland, 14 m 65 cm (48 feet 1 inch).

Final.

1. M. Oda, Japan, 15 m 21 cm (49 feet 11 inches).
2. L. Casey, United States, 15 m 15 cm (49 feet 9½ inches).
3. V. Tuulos, Finland, 15 m 11 cm (49 feet 7 inches).
4. C. Nambu, Japan, 15 m 01 cm (49 feet 2¾ inches).
5. T. Tulikoura, Finland, 14 m 70 cm (48 feet 2¾ inches).
6. E. V. Jarvenin, Finland, 14 m 65 cm (48 feet 1 inch).

Broad Jump

World's Record: 25 feet 10⅜ inches* (7 m 89 cm). D. H. Hubbard, United States, June 13th, 1925.

Olympic Record: 25 feet 4¾ inches** (7 m 73 cm). E. Hamm, United States, 1928.

*S. Cator, Haiti, jumped 26 feet 0⅜ inch on September 9th, 1928, but this record awaits ratification by the I.A.A.F.

**In the Pentathlon competition in 1924 R. Legendre, United States, jumped 25 feet 6 inches.

Tuesday, July 31st, 2 p.m.

The competitors, of which there were 39, were divided into four Pools, each competitor being allowed three jumps, the best six competitors having a further three jumps in the Final.

1st Pool—1. E. B. Hamm, United States, 7 m 73cm (25 ft. 4¾ in.)
2. S. Cator, Haiti, 7 m 58 cm (24 ft. 11¼ in.)
3. E. Kochermann, Germany, 7 m 35 cm (24 ft. 1¾ in.)

2nd Pool—1. A. Bates, United States, 7m 40 cm (24 ft. 4¼ in.)
2. W. Meier, Germany, 7 m 39 cm (24 ft. 3¾ in.)
3. O. Hallberg, Sweden, 7 m 18 cm (23 ft. 7 in.)

3rd Pool—1. E. Svensson, Sweden, 7 m 31 cm (24 ft. 0¼ in.)
2. E. L. Gordon, United States, 7 m 29 cm (23 ft. 11¼ in.)
3. M. Oda, Japan, 7 m 11 cm (23 ft. 4¼ in.)

4th Pool—1. H. de Boer, Holland, 7 m 32 cm (24 ft. 0½ in.)
2. C. Nambu, Japan, 7 m 25 cm (23 ft. 9¾ in.)
3. V. Tuulos, Japan, and D. H. Hubbard, United States, 7 m 11 cm (23 ft. 4¼ in.)

Final.

1. E. B. Hamm, United States, 7 m 73 cm (25 feet 4¾ inches).
2. S. Cator, Haiti, 7 m 58 cm (24 feet 11¼ inches).
3. A. Bates, United States, 7 m 40 cm (24 feet 4¼ inches).
4. W. Meier, Germany, 7 m 39 cm (24 feet 3¾ inches).
5. E. Kochermann, Germany, 7 m 35 cm (24 feet 1¾ inches).
6. H. de Boer, Holland, 7 m 32 cm (24 feet 0½ inch).

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Putting the Weight.

World's and Olympic Record: 52 feet 11-16 inch. (15 m 85 cm). J. Kuck, United States, July 29th, 1928.

N.B.—E. Hirschfield put 52 feet 7¾ inches on August 26th, 1928. Not passed as a record yet.

Sunday, July 29th, 2 p.m.

The competitors, who numbered 38, were divided into two Pools, the best six from the two Pools qualifying for the Final.

The following qualified: H. Brix, United States, 15 m 75 cm (51 feet 8¼ inches); E. Hirschfield, Germany, 15 m 72 cm (51 feet 7 inches); J. Kuck, United States, 15 m 43 cm (50 feet 7½ inches; E. Krenz, United States, 14 m 99 cm (49 feet 2 inches); A. I. Wahlstedt, Finland, 14 m 69 cm (48 feet, 2½ inches); Z. W. Uebler, Germany, 14 m 69 cm (48 feet 2½ inches).

Final.

1. J. Kuck, United States, 15 m 85 cm (52 feet 11-16 inches).
2. H. Brix, United States, 15 m 75 cm (51 feet 8¼ inches).
3. E. Hirschfield, Germany, 15 m 72 cm (49 feet 2 inches).
4. E. Krenz, United States, 14 m 99 cm (49 feet 2 inches).
5. A. I. Wahlstedt, Finland, 14 m 69 cm (48 feet 2½ inches).
6. W. Uebler, Germany, 14 m 69 cm (48 feet 2½ inches).

Pole Vault.

World's Record: 14 feet (4 m 28 cm). S. W. Carr, United States, May 6th, 1928.

Olympic Record: 13 feet 9½ inches (4 m 20 cm). S. W. Carr, United States, 1928.

Wednesday, August 1st, 2 p.m.

There were 35 competitors, divided into two Pools, those clearing 12 feet (3 m 66 cm) qualifying for the Final.

The following qualified: L. Barnes, United States; S. W. Carr, United States; W. Droegmuller, United States; J. Karvolits, Hungary; H. Lindblad, Sweden; G. McGinnis, United States; J. Muller, Germany; Y. Nakazawa, Japan; V. W. Pickard, Canada.

Final

1. S. W. Carr, United States, 4 m 20 cm (13 feet 9½ inches).
2. W. Droegmuller, United States, 4 m 10 cm (13 feet 5½ inches).
3. C. McGinnis, United States, 3 m 95 cm (12 feet 11¼ inches).
4. V. W. Pickard, Canada, 3 m 95 cm (12 feet 11¼ inches).
5. L. Barnes, United States, 3 m 95 cm (12 feet 11¼ inches).
6. Y. Nakazawa, Japan, 3 m 90 cm (12 feet 9½ inches).

Throwing the Discus

World's Record: 158 feet 1¾ inches* (48 m 20 cm). C. Houser, United States, April 3rd, 1926.

Olympic Record: 155 feet 3 inches (47 m 32 cm). C. Houser, United States, 1928.

Wednesday, August 1st, 2 p.m.

There were 44 competitors, divided into four Pools, the first six qualifying for the Final.

Final

1. C. Houser, United States, 47 m 32 cm (155 feet 3 inches).
2. A. L. Kivi, Finland, 47 m 23 cm (154 feet 11¾ inches).
3. J. Corson, United States, 47 m 10 cm (154 feet 6½ inches).
4. H. Stenerud, Norway, 45 m 80 cm (150 feet 3¼ inches).
5. J. Anderson, United States, 44 m 87 cm (147 feet 2¾ inches).
6. E. Kenntna, Finland, 44 m 17 cm (144 feet 11 inches).

Great Britain was not reperesented.

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Again the standard was higher than ever before, the first four competitors exceeding 150 feet, a distance only once previously attained in the Olympic Games.

*H. Hoffmeister threw 160 feet 0⅜ inch (48.775 m) on July 22nd, 1928. Not yet passed.

Throwing the Hammer

World's Record: 189 feet 6½ inches (57 m 77 cm). P. Ryan, United States, August 7th, 1913.

Olympic Record: 179 feet 7½ inches (54 m 74 cm). M. J. McGrath, United States, 1912.

Monday, July 30th, 2 p.m.

There were 24 competitors, divided into two Pools, the first six qualifying for the Final.

The following qualified: O. Skold, Sweden, 51 m 29 cm (168 feet 3½ inches); E Black, United States, 49 m 3 cm (160 feet 10½ inches); P. O'Callaghan, Irish Free State, 47 m 47 cm (155 feet 9 inches); D. Gwynne, United States, 47 m 15 cm (154 feet 8½ inches); A. Poggioli, Italy, 46 m 96 cm (154 feet 1¼ inches); F. Connor, United States, 46 m 75 cm (153 feet 5 inches).

Final

1. P. O'Callaghan (Irish Free State), 51 m 39 cm (168 feet 7½ inches)
2. O. Skold (Sweden), 51 m 29 cm (168 feet 3½ inches)
3. E. Black (U.S.A.), 49 m 3 cm (160 feet 10½ inches)
4. A. Poggioli (Italy), 48 m 37 cm (158 feet 8½ inches)
5. D. Gwynne (U.S.A.), 47 m 15 cm (154 feet 8½ inches)
6. F. Connor (U.S.A.), 46 m 75 cm (153 feet 5 inches)

The number of competitors showed an increase from 18 to 24 on the Paris figures and the general standard was slightly higher. O'Callaghan, with his fourth throw, brought victory to the Irish Free State—the first victory that this Dominion has ever had at the Olympic Games, for she was only separately represented in 1924 for the first time.

Throwing the Javelin

World's Record: 229 feet 3⅛ inches (69 m 87 cm). E. Penttila (Finland) October 8th, 1927.

Olympic Record: 218 feet 6¼ inches (66 m 60 cm). E. H. Lundqvist (Sweden), 1928.

N.B.—E. H. Lundqvist threw 232 feet 11 11-16 inches (71.01 m) on August 15th, 1928. Not yet passed.

Thursday, August 2nd, 2 p.m.

There were 38 competitors, divided into four Pools. The following is the result of each Pool, the best six qualifying for the final:—

1st Pool

1. E. H. Lundqvist (Sweden), 66 m 60 cm (218 feet 6¼ inches)
2. J. Meimer (Esthonia), 61 m 46 cm (201 feet 7¾ inches)
3. E. Stoscheck (Germany) 59 m 86 cm (196 feet 4¾ inches)

2nd Pool

1. B. Szepes (Hungary), 65 m 26 cm (214 feet 1½ inches)
2. S. A. Lay (New Zealand) 62 m 89 cm (206 feet 4¼ inches)
3. A. Lamppu (Finland), 61 m 45 cm (201 feet 7½ inches)

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3rd Pool

1. O. Sunde, (Norway) 63 m 97 cm (209 feet 10¾ inches)
2. P. Leittu (Finland) 63 m 66 cm (208 feet 10 ½ inches)
3. A. W. Sager (U.S.A.) 60 m 46 cm (198 feet 4½ inches)

4th Pool

1. B. Schlokat (Germany) 63 m 40 cm (208 feet 6¼ inches)
2. E. Penttila (Finland) 63 m 20 cm (207 feet 4½ inches)
3. D. Pilling (Canada) 59 m 16 cm (194 feet 1½ inches)

Final

1. E. H. Lundqvist (Sweden) 66 m 60 cm (218 feet 6¼ inches)
2. B. Szepes (Hungary) 65 m 26 cm (214 feet 1½ inches)
3. O. Sunde (Norway) 63 m 97 cm (208 feet 10¾ inches)
4. P. Leittu (Finland) 63 m 66 cm (208 feet 10½ inches)
5. B. Schlokat (Germany) 63 m 40 cm (208 feet 0¼ inches)
6. E. Penttila (Finland) 63 m 20 cm (207 feet 4½ inches)

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DECATHLON RESULT

	100 Metres	Long Jump	Putting the Weight	High Jump	400 Metres	Throwing the Discus	110 Metres Hurdles	Pole Jump	Throwing the Javelin	1.500 Metres	Total Points
	sec.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	sec.	ft. in.	sec.	ft. in.	ft. in.	min. s	
1. P. Yrjola (Finland)	11 4-5	22 1¼	46 3¾	6 1¾	53 1-5	138 1	16 3-5	10 10	182 9	4 44	8053.29
2. E. Jarvinen (Finland)	11 1-5	22 7¼	44 9¼	5 9	51 2-5	118 3¼	15 3-5	10 10	182 4¼	4 52 2-5	7931.50
3. K. Doherty (U.S.A.)	11 3-5	21 8¾	38 10½	5 11	52	127 0½	15 4-5	10 10	185 6¾	4 54	7706.65
4. J. Stewart (U.S.A.)	11 1-5	21 8¾	42 9½	6 1¾	52 4-5	134 2¼	16 3-5	10 10	157 8¾	5 17	7624.135
5. T. Churchill (U.S.A.)	11 3-5	20 9¼	40 3¾	5 7½	52 1-5	125 3¾	16 4-5	11 9¾	167 1¼	4 55	7417.115
6. H. Hanson (Sweden)	11 2-5	22 6½	44 7½	6 1¾	53 1-5	120 10¼	16 3-5	10 10	136 11	5 27	7286.285

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WOMAN'S EVENTS

100 Metres

World's and Olympic record: 12 1-5 seconds. E. Robinson (U.S.A.) July 31st, 1928.

First Round

Monday, July 30th, 2.15 p.m.

(Nine heats, the first two in each heat qualifying for the semi-final)

1st Heat—1. A. Holdmann (Germany) 13 secs.
2. E. F. Robinson (Australia).
Also ran: P. Polazzo (Italy).

2nd Heat—1. E. Steinberg (Germany) 12 4-5 seconds.
2. M. Hashburn (U.S.A.).
Also ran: J. H. Gross (Holland); R. A. Svedberg (Sweden).

3rd Heat—1. K. Hitomi (Japan) 12 4-5 seconds.
2. F. Bell (Canada).
Also ran: M. Moraschi (Italy); A. Vrana (U.S.A.)

4th Heat—1. H. Junker (Germany) 12 4-5 seconds.
2. E. Cartwright (U.S.A.).
Also ran: Y. Plancke (France).

5th Heat—1. G. Gagneaux (France), 13 seconds.
2. M. E. Sundberg (Sweden).
Also ran: L. Bonfanti (Italy).

6th Heat—1. H. Schmidt (Germany) 12 4-5 seconds.
2. M. Clark (South Africa).
Also ran: M. Breiger (Holland); L. Vellu (France).

7th Heat—1. E. Rosenfeld (Canada) 12 3-5 seconds.
2. E. Robinson (U.S.A.)
Also ran: E. Anngenendt (Holland).

8th Heat—1. M. Cook (Canada) 12 4-5 seconds.
2. N. Wilson (New Zealand).
Also ran: E. TerHorst (Holland).

9th Heat—1. E. Smith (Canada) 12 3-5 seconds.
2. M. Radideau.
Also ran: S. Verschueren (Belgium); S. Liepinsch (Lettony).

Semi-Finals

3.45 p.m.

(First two in each heat qualifying for final)

1st Heat—1. E. Rosenfeld (Canada) 12 2-5 seconds.
2. E. Smith (Canada).
Also ran: G. Gagneux (France); A. Holdmann (Germany); M. Washburn (U.S.A.); M. Clark (South Africa).

2nd Heat—1. E. Robinson (U.S.A.) 12 2-5 seconds.
2. M. Cook (Canada).
Also ran: E. F. Robinson (Australia); K. Hitomi (Japan); H. Junker (Germany); M. E. Sundberg (Sweden).

3rd Heat—1. H. Schmidt (Germany) 12 4-5 seconds.
2. E. Steinberg (Germany).
Also ran: F. Bell (Canada); E. Cartwright (U.S.A.); M. Milson (New Zealand); M. Radideau (France).

Final

Tuesday, July 31st, 4.35 p.m.

1. E. Robinson (U.S.A.) 12 1-5 seconds.
2. F. Rosenfeld (Canada).
3. E. Smith (Canada).
4. E. Steinberg (Germany).

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At the risk of being credited with a lack of sportsmanship we desire to go on record as stating that the unexpected victory of Miss Betty Robinson of Chicago in the 100 metre dash for women was of the lucky order, inasmuch as two of her strongest competitors were eliminated from the race by the starter for "false breaks" while the decision the judges were called upon to make was so close that there was a real dispute as to the naming of first and second, a dispute which resulted in a protest being filed by the Canadian officials and a series of rows at the time and after.

In view of what happened it is only fair that the entire story be told and the race reviewed in all detail.

The event drew thirty starters who were divided up into nine heats, when five heats would have served the purpose just as well. Out of the thirty in the first round eighteen reached the semi-finals and of these six survived for the final—three of the six from Canada, one from the United States and two from Germany. Of the six Miss Cook, Canadian champion; Miss Rosenfeld, of Canada, and Miss Schmidt of Germany were expected to fight it out for first place with Miss Robinson as the outside threat. Miss Cook was favored because of her record; Miss Rosenfeld and Miss Schmidt because of impressive performances in the preliminary stages.

Unfortunately the race was marred by the disqualification of Miss Cook and Miss Schmidt when they were guilty of making two false starts. When the girls were asked to take their marks and set, Miss Cook, who is of the highly-strung type, made a false break. On the second effort to get the field away she repeated her offence, Miss Schmidt offending with her. Miss Cook was eliminated. On the third effort to send the field away Miss Schmidt again erred and she also was waved to the side.

The International rule in this regard is clear:

"When any part of the body of a competitor shall touch the ground in front of the mark before the starting signal is given, it shall be considered a false start. The starter must warn the offender, or offenders, and shall disqualify at the second false start."

To Canada and Germany the disqualification of their respective stars came as a hard blow, but under the rules, it was beyond recall and there was no redress. It was a break that apparently had to come. Unfortunately it affected more than Miss Cook and Miss Schmidt for it unsettled Miss Rosenfeld, Miss Smith and Miss Steinberg, while giving stimulus to Miss Robinson, who saw two of her keenest competitors eliminated. And when, on the fourth effort, the four remaining girls were sent away it was Miss Robinson who broke first, the other three being extremely cautious. As the race progressed it developed into a struggle between Miss Robinson and Miss Rosenfeld, the pair reaching the tape together for the closest finish of the week, a finish which left the spectators in doubt and caused the officials to go into a "huddle" in an effort to agree upon the placing of the first two. The German who was calling first place, named Miss Robinson as finishing first. The Frenchman, who was calling second place, named Miss Robinson as finishing second, which meant that in his estimation Miss Rosenfeld had won. The American, who was acting as chief judge, named Miss Robinson first, Miss Rosenfeld second. The Englishman, who was one of the six judges, was of the opinion that the Canadian girl had won. The representative of the Women's Federation, who was present for the purpose of looking after the interests of the women competitors, contended that Miss Rosenfeld had won and agreed with the English and French judges that Miss Robinson had broken the tape with her arms and not with her body as called for by the rules. Bobby Kerr, who was acting as a judge that day, calling fifth place, refused to become involved in the dispute between the placing judges, contending that as there were only four competitors he was not, in reality, officiating in that particular race. Mr Kerr, however, felt that the Canadian officials should

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THREE WOMEN'S EVENTS

Finish of 800 Metre Race.

Miss Thompson wins heat in 880 metres event.

Miss Catherwood's Winning Jump.

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know the facts especially as the English judge and the representative of the Women's Federation were strongly of the opinion that the dispute was one for the jury to consider. Accordingly he communicated with M. M. Robinson, who hurriedly wrote out a protest, which Mr. Kerr took to the officials while Mr. Robinson rounded up Dr. A. S. Lamb, P. J. Mulqueen and Miss Gibb. They were informed of the situation. The latter three then proceeded to the officials' stand where Miss Gibb filed a proper protest and paid over the necessary fee, Dr. Lamb, at the time, disassociating himself from the protest, which he contended should not be filed although Messrs. Mulqueen, Robinson and Kerr, along with Miss Gibb were in favor of protesting. The protest was considered by the jury appointed for the purpose and disallowed.

The unfortunate and unsportsmanshiplike angle to the entire affair was to follow. Because Mr. Kerr had seen fit to communicate the facts to the officials of the Canadian team, an effort was made to have him removed as an official, on the grounds that he should not have placed the facts before the Canadian management. Fortunately for the good of international good-will as exemplified in the Olympiads this effort failed in its purpose. To have taken such action against a former Olympic champion and a man who has demonstrated through the years that he is one of the finest sportsmen the game has ever produced would have created a situation which would have had far-reaching results.

While the controversy that developed is to be deplored it must be stated with all frankness that there was certain phases of the dispute which were deeply resented by the Canadians. It has been said, many times, since the games that the rules were repeatedly violated by "favored" nations and the records of the games, photographic and otherwise, show that the Germans and the Americans were apparently able to break the rules while other nations were invariably penalized even when they unintentionally and inadvertently violated. The Canadians were prepared to abide by the rules and regulations and to accept all fair and impartial decisions, but they were resentful of a spirit of favorism which prevailed all through the games. All that they asked was a square deal for everybody.

800 Metres

World's and Olympic Record: 2 min. 16 4-5 sec. L. Radke (Germany), August 2nd, 1928.

Preliminary Round

Wednesday, August 1st, 2.25 p.m.

(Three heats, the first three in each heat qualifying for the final)

1st Heat—1. M. Dollinge (Germany) 2 min. 22 2-5 secs.
2. I. K. Gentzel (Sweden).
3. F. Rosenfeld (Canada).

Also ran: A. J. Mallon (Holland); D. Boeckmar (U.S.A.)

2nd Heat—1. L. Radke (Germany) 2 min. 22 secs.
2. K. Hitomi (Japan).
3. G. Kilosowna (Poland).

Also ran: A. Van Noort (Holland); E. A. Robinson (Australia); J. Segers (Belgium); L. Bellon (France); S. Guyot (France); E. C. Petterson (Sweden); G. Marchini (Italy); R. Wilson (U.S.A.)

3rd Heat—1. J. Thompson (Canada) 2 min. 23 1-5 secs.
2. F. McDonald (U.S.A.)
3. E. Wewer (Germany).

Also ran: W. M. C. Dutcaheau (Holland); L. DeGrande (Belgium); G. Miskey (Hungary); M. Neveu (France); O. Tabacka (Poland); J. Lauterbach (Austria); S. Devenoges (Switzerland); P. Radziulyte (Lithuania).

Final

Thursday, August 2nd, 3.45 p.m.

———1. L. Radke (Germany) 2 min. 16 4-5 secs.
2. K. Hitomi (Japan).

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3. I. L. Gentzel (Sweden).
4. J. Thompson (Canada).
5. F. Rosenfeld (Canada).
6. F. McDonald (U.S.A.)

Also ran: M. Dollinge (Germany); G. Kilosowna (Poland); E. Wewer (Germany).

The 800 metres race was almost as exciting, and, certainly, as interesting as the sprint final. It drew some twenty-eight girls from sixteen countries. As has been stated before, Canada really expected to win the race on the basis of past performances. That we did not was entirely due to the simple fact that the opposition was too good for us—the unexpected happened. Some idea of what was to come in the final was intimated in the preliminary round, when the winners of the three heats—Miss Dollinge, Germany; Mrs. Radke, Germany; and Miss Thompson, Canada, all surpassed the official world's record held by Mrs Radke. Even so the Canadian contingent was quite confident for our own Jean Thompson had bettered Mrs. Radke's world's mark by more than two seconds before leaving Canada. However, on the day of the race there were four girls better than the Ontario girl and three of them—Mrs. Radke, Miss Hitomi, and Miss Gentzel finished in front of her, while the fourth, as has been explained, graciously finished in fifth place. Some idea of the nature of the race may be found in the fact that Mrs Radke, in winning ran seven seconds faster than her accredited world's mark while she was five seconds better than the mark set in Canada by Jean Thompson. The latter, even had she been at top form and not handicapped by a leg injury which had kept her confined to bed for a week previous to the games, could not have won. But her injury did take considerable out of her and there is no doubt but that she would have been at least third and possibly second had she possessed the staying powers which she had apparently lost during her week in bed. Bed is not the place to prepare for a test of this kind and in considering Miss Thompson's efforts this week of confinement must be taken into account. Mrs. Radke set the pace the entire distance and had a fifteen yard margin on Miss Hitomi of Japan. The first six girls were all home in better than world's record time. There was some slight signs of distress on the part of some of the contestants at the end of the race but nothing to warrant the exaggerated reports which were sent out. However the International Amateur Athletic Federation, subsequently decided that this event should be eliminated from future programs and it has been. Here in Canada the feeling is that the women in charge of women's athletics should be the ones to decide these things and not the men who make up the Federation, or rather the few individuals who constitute the Federation executive, because it must be thoroughly understood that the delegates to the Federation meetings have little to say or do, everything being nicely arranged beforehand by the executive.

As far as the 800 metres race at Amsterdam was concerned nothing transpired, in the writer's estimation, that justified the subsequent action of the Federation. Rather it seemed that the Federation was bent on displaying its power—giving the women to understand that they were not yet in direct control. Things that needed attention were passed over; things that didn't need attention received much. To be frank there was considerable pussy-footing.

High Jump

World's and Olympic Record: 5 ft. 2 3-4 in. E. Catherwood (Canada) August 5th, 1928.

Sunday, August 5th

There were 23 competitors, divided into two Pools; the competitors clearing 1 m. 40 cm. (4 ft. 7 1-4 in.) reaching the Final.

Result

1. E. Catherwood (Canada) 1 m. 59 cm. (5 ft. 2 3-4 in.)
2. C. Gisolf (Holland) 1 m. 56 cm. (5 ft. 1 1-2 in.)

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3. M. Wylie (U.S.A.) 1 m. 56 cm. (5 ft. 1 1-2 in.)
4. J. Shiley (U.S.A.) 1 m. 48 cm. (4 ft. 10 1-4 in.)
5. H. Noffe (Germany) 1 m. 48 cm. (4 ft. 10 1-4 in.)
6. M. Clark (South Africa) 1 m. 48 cm. (4 ft. 10 1-4 in.)

After Canada had finished second and third in the sprint final, fourth and fifth in the 800 metres race, it was in order for Miss Ethel Catherwood to come through with victory in the running high jump. Miss Catherwood was fully expected to win, not only by the Canadians present but practically by all others. Her reputation had proceeded her. In practice she had displayed marked ability, even though so much time was spent graciously acceding to the requests of the insistent European press photographers. As the actual competition turned out victory came quite easily. She was much superior to her competitors and had left the field before the second and third places had been settled. But for the failure of the officials to cooperate by granting her permission to proceed, Miss Catherwood would have gone on for a new world's record. Not only did they fail to inform her that she was almost at world's record height but they failed to give her the right to exercise her perogative of jumping for a record. Miss Catherwood jumped five feet three inches in the Canadian trials before leaving Canada, and could have bettered this mark at Amsterdam had she been given the opportunity. Her Canadian record has not been recognized as a world's mark as yet but will be.

Throwing the Discus

World's and Olympic Record: 129 ft. 11.83 in. (39 m. 62 cm.) H. Konopacka (Poland), July 31st, 1929.

Tuesday, July 31st 2 p.m.
There were 29 entrants; competitors were divided into two Pools.

Result

1. H. Konopacka (Poland) 39 m. 62 cm. (129 ft. 11.83 ins.)
2. L. Copeland (U.S.A.) 37 m. 7 cm. (121 ft. 7 1-2 ins).
3. R. A. Svedberg (Switzerland) 35 m. 92 cm. (117 ft. 10 in.)
4. M. Reuter (Germany) 35 m. 86 cm. 117 ft. 7 3-4 in.)
5. G. Hablein (Germany) 35 m. 55 cm. (116 ft. 7 3-4 in.)
6. E. Perkaus (Austria) 35 m. 50 cm. (116 ft. 6 in.)

Great disappointment was felt when Miss Fanny Rosenfeld was unable to compete in the discus throwing event. When it was found that it clashed with the sprint semi-final and finals Canada's great woman athlete was withdrawn from the field event. In reality it was a great pity that these two events clashed. In the Canadian trials at Halifax Miss Rosenfeld had thrown the discus 120 feet 1 inch. This would have placed her third at Amsterdam. On the basis of this comparison Canadians are justified in their claim that Miss Rosenfeld would have been in the first six in the discus throw. This would have given her a record of accomplishment which would have stood for a long time, in fact her efforts at Amsterdam will never be excelled by any one person. At Amsterdam she was second in the 100 metres run; fifth in the 800 metres run and a member of the winning relay team. But for the clash in the program the Canadian girl would have had the extreme satisfaction of placing in all four events for women.

The winner of the discus throw, Miss Konopacka, of Poland, was undoubtedly the class of the field. In practice, previous to the games, she, like Miss Catherwood, had attracted much attention and it was freely admitted that she would win this event. The women threw a discus weighing 2.2 lb., while the discus for men weighs 4 lb. 6 1-2 oz.

400 Metres Relay

World's and Olympic Record: 48 2-5 seconds. Canadian Olympic Team, August 5th, 1928.

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Preliminary Heats

Saturday, August 4th

(Two Heats, the first three in each heat qualifying for the Final)

1st Heat—1. Canada (49 2-5 seconds).
2. Holland
3. France
Also ran: Sweden.

2nd Heat—1. U.S.A. (49 4-5 seconds).
2. Germany.
3. Italy
Also ran: Belgium.

Final

1. Canada (48 2-5 secs.) F. Rosenfeld, F. Bell, E. Smith, M. Cook).
2. United States (48 4-5 seconds)
3. Germany (49 1-5 seconds).
4. France (49 3-5 seconds)
5. Holland (49 4-5 seconds).
6. Italy 53 3-5 seconds.

The victory of the Canadians in the relay race was exceedingly poular with the crowd. Eight teams faced the starter in the preliminary round. Canada won the first heat in 49 2-5 seconds for a new world's record and then went out the next day and won again in time that was a full second faster.

The race attracted much interest. The unfortunate incidents of the 100 metres final had drawn attention to the girls, especially as it was realized that Miss Robinson, winner of the sprint, and Miss Cook and Miss Schmidt, who had been disqualified, would likely carry the baton in the last leg of the race for their respective teams. The desire of the crowd was to see the trio sent away on about even terms so that the question of supremacy would be settled. But the expected thrill was not there. The Canadians made every post a winning one and when Jane Bell handed the baton to Myrtle Cook the latter was away well in advance of Miss Robinson and Miss Schmidt, with the American girl having the same margin, almost, on the German runner as the Canadian captain had on Miss Robinson.

Women have been competing in Olympiads for a long time but Amsterdam saw the first efforts in athletics. The innovation was a success, although the Canadian officials are of opinion that the events for women should not be run off in conjunction with the events for men. With an enlarged program the women could compete on days set aside for them only.

One regret, in conjunction with Amsterdam, was the failure of Great Britain to be represented. The reason for this was entirely a domestic matter—the British Governing Body wanted a full program. Naturally with a full British team present the results might have been slightly different although it is doubtful if any change would have taken place as far as the winners were concerned.

Undoubtedly the European officials, who were not very well posted as to the situation outside of their own narrow sphere, were somewhat amused at times at the confidence displayed by the Canadian officials in discussing the outlook before the games. But the Canadians knew what their charges had accomplished in trials. They knew the men's team was the most powerful Canada had ever gathered together. They knew that the girls in competition on July 2 had set several world's records and were capable of greater things at Amsterdam. The report on the men's events gives the results of the men's tests at Hamilton. The results of the Halifax trials for women, when compared with the results at Amsterdam, are equally interesting:

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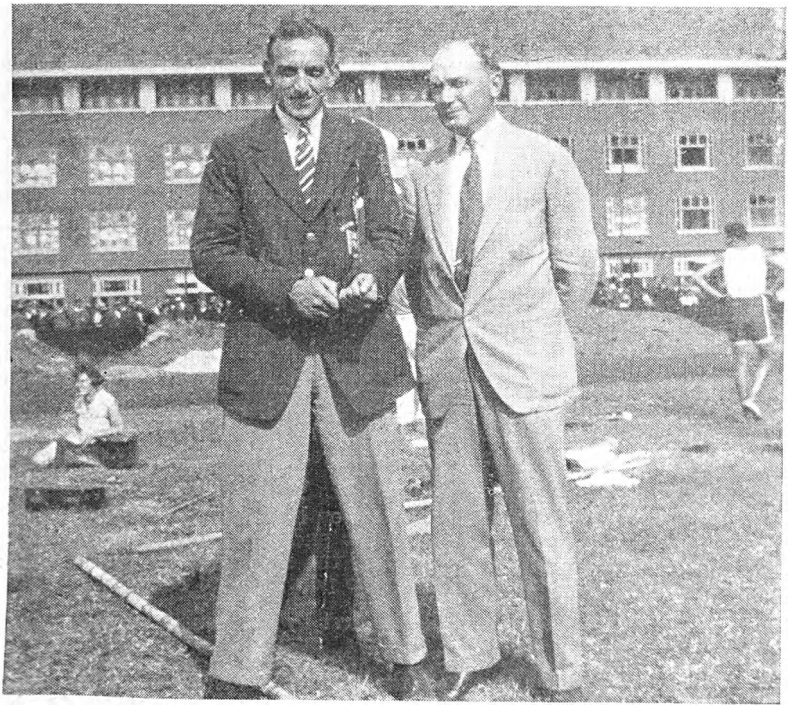
	Halifax	Amsterdam
100 metres	12 seconds	12 1-5 seconds
800 Metres	2.21 2-5 secs.	2.16 4-5 secs.
High Jump	5 ft. 3¾ in.	5 ft. 3 in.
Discus	120 ft. 1 in.	129 ft. 11.83 in.
Relay	50 2-5 secs.	48 2-5 secs.

The relay race at Halifax was won by a club team and not by a national quartet. The Halifax effort of Miss Thompson's was a new world's record, the old mark having been 2.23 4-5. Miss Cook's 12 secs. flat for the dash was also a new world's record, while Miss Catherwood jumped higher at Halifax than at Amsterdam. Naturally, in view of these accomplishments it was only natural for the Canadians to feel confident.

In conclusion it is only fitting that full tribute should be paid to the members of both teams—boys and girls. They lived up to expectations and while there were a few disappointments the teams came through in marvelous fashion in athletics. There was a fine spirit of cooperation at all times, discipline was easy to maintain, there was complete harmony always in evidence and friendships were formed which will last for life. Without fear of contradiction it can be said that Canada was never more fittingly represented. The credit belongs to the boys and girls who gave of their best and to those few officials who worked so untiringly and unceasingly.

The Canadian flag was nailed to the Olympic mast several times at Amsterdam—it is up to the people of Canada to keep it there.

TWO FORMER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS



Left. H. M. Abrahams, winner of the 100 metres in 1924; right, Bobby Kerr, of Canada, winner of the 200 metres in 1908. Abrahams was captain of the British team of 1928 and Kerr captain of the Canadian team.

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Our Girls Made Good

By ALEXANDRINE GIBB

Hon. Manager, Canadian Women's Olympic Team to IXth Olympiad at Amsterdam, 1928.

The success of the Canadian women's team at the 1928 Olympics is a matter of history. The team, composed of six track and field athletes won the world's championship at the first Olympics at which women were permitted to compete in track and field events.

Miss Myrtle Cook, captain, Miss Fanny Rosenfeld, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Jane Bell, Miss Ethel Catherwood and Miss Jean Thompson made up the track and field competitors with Miss Dorothy Prior the lone girl swimmer of the Canadian contingent. Miss A. E. M. Parkes, of Toronto, welfare of Canada's women athletes in their quest of world honors abroad. was the very efficient chaperon who proved invaluable in looking after the girls.

The team was selected by the Selection Committee of the Women's Federation following the Canadian Championships and Olympic trials held in Halifax on July 2nd. The six girls chosen were without any question the best of the women athletes who competed in the tests. It was felt that the team should have been augmented by one or two others who showed up well in the final trials, but the Canadian Olympic Committee had gone on record as limiting the girls team to six and this decision had to be abided by.

Looking back over the trip and the anxious days we all spent speculating as to how Canada's girl representatives would fare at the Olympics, I can see that the success of the team was due chiefly to the co-operation and spirit that prevailed among the girls no matter where their camp was located.

Canada's girl athletes had one aim in life from the time they left the shores of Quebec a year ago last July.

And that was to bring honor back to Canada by winning the world's championship.

And they did that very thing.

These girls were like any other Canadian girl athlete—full of life and fun—and anxious to enjoy the trip and the pleasures it offered them.

But they obediently went to bed early, took care to eat wholesome foods and tried to help one another. They had one thought in mind and that was paramount to all the other pleasures that came with the trip to Amsterdam.

The girls were born champions and they behaved like champions, and to the team itself should go all the honor and glory for their marvelous achievement in winning a world's title at the first Olympic games where women competitors in track and field were permitted to compete.

But the girls themselves will be the first to hand out a word of praise to the men who helped.

To Bobby Kerr, who undertook the task of coaching the girls team, much credit is due. He worked hard in that practice field at Amsterdam to keep them in condition for the big days that were coming in the stadium. Day after day the girls received instruction and guidance and help that encouraged them in their endeavors.

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There are other men who were with the Canadian Olympic team who stand out for the attention they gave to the small band of girl athletes. P. J. Mulqueen was never too busy to find out if things were satisfactory in the girls' camp. And Bobby Robinson, the busy man of the team, who had all the responsibility of the track and field squad on his shoulders, never failed to render assistance, give counsel and protect the interests of the team at all time.

Naturally being apart from the men's team we were more or less on our own. But it made us independent to a certain extent and we were able to make our own plans, keep our own house, and get help if we needed it.

What could be more ideal?

The day of the opening of the Olympiad was the big day of the girls' lives. They were straining at the leash ready to go. So ready were they for the contests before them that they were keyed up to the top pitch.

Everyone knows the story of the 100 metres in which Bobby Rosenfeld lost the decision for first honor by the judges. The story has been fully told and we Canadians fully believe that in Bobby (Fanny) Rosenfeld, Canada had at the Olympic games the most versatile and outstanding woman athlete in the world. And incidentally Canada had the acknowledged beauty of the athletic world in the champion high jumper, Miss Ethel Catherwood of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Bobby Rosenfeld was taken to Amsterdam chiefly as a discus thrower. But after a long consultation when the day of the discus heaving arrived, Bobby did not compete. We decided, and Bobby agreed, that it was better to keep her strength for the semi-final and final of the 100 metres which were booked for the same afternoon as the discus throwing. And the discus throwing took up all afternoon as it turned out.

And Miss Rosenfeld won a place in the final and we Canadians will never believe other than that she won the first place, even if the decision, after considerable argument among the judges themselves, was given to pretty little Betty Robinson.

Miss Rosenfeld who, all through the training period and in the sprint competitions had displayed a marvelous competitive spirit was then sent into the 800 metres race. She had never trained for this event, in fact had never paid any attention to races at the distance, having confined herself to the sprints and to the field events. However, an injury to Miss Jean Thompson, had influenced the team management in preparing two strings to the bow for the half mile. And their judgment was vindicated for Miss Rosenfeld not only placed in the first six but gave one of the finest exhibitions of sportsmanship ever witnessed on any track.

It was fully expected that Miss Jean Thompson, the baby of the Canadian team would win this event. In the Canadian trials at Halifax on July 2nd she had run the distance in 2 minutes 21 and one-fifth seconds for a new world's record, the old record of 2 minutes 23 and four-fifth secs. being held by Fraulein Batschauer, who, as Frau Radke won the Olympic event. Naturally when Miss Thompson had bettered Miss Batschauer's record by over two seconds she was considered to have a real chance for victory at Amsterdam. Unfortunately, while training at Amsterdam, the Penetang girl had suffered a leg injury which forced her to spend a week in bed resting the injured muscles. This week's rest enabled her to get into the race but did not send her to the post in the best possible condition, especially for a most trying struggle in which a new world's record of 2.16 4-5 was established and in which the first six girls to finish all bettered the old official world's record.

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The story of how Bobby Rosenfeld came from away back in sixth position the day of the final when she saw Jeannie Thompson falter is a story that must not be permitted to die.

There is not another case of sportsmanship in the annals of Canadian athletics to equal it.

This girl, who had previously done her bit by fighting for Canada in the 100 metre, heats, semi-final and final, and who even after this was to go on and give Canada the lead in the 400 metre relay which won for Canada the relay title and a new world's record was the outstanding performer of the 1928 Olympics male or female.

When Jean Thompson faltered from second position in the stretch of that 800 metre and was jostled by Hitomi of Japan who came on with a rush, the veteran runner Bobby saw it instantly and giving all she had she came up from away back to get on even terms with Jeannie Thompson and talk her into finishing when she was apparently all through. And finish the youngster did with Miss Rosenfeld slowing down at the tape to let the Canadian youngster of the team finish before her.

And any girl who will voluntarily give up her place at the finishing line so that another girl, a teammate, can finish before her, deserves all the praise that Canadians can sing for years.

Canadians can boast of Percy Williams, England can shout the praises of Douglas Lowe and the titled Burghley, Finland of Nurmi and Ritola, but those who were at Amsterdam will never forget Fanny Rosenfeld's efforts. All through the training period and in the hours of competition she displayed a rare spirit—that true competitive spirit which makes champions. At her best in competition she demonstrated to the world just what the people of Ontario, and particularly of her native city, Toronto, have known for some years; that she is the best all-round woman athlete in the world. Excelling at basketball, baseball, hockey and in the field or on the track in athletics none has ever displayed such marked ability nor attained such heights of sportsmanship. Miss Rosenfeld was second in the 100 metres dash at Amsterdam, beaten by a disputable margin, and was fifth in the 800 metres and could have been fourth had she so desired. She passed up the discus throwing event because it clashed with the sprints. Had she competed in this she would have finished in the first three.

But Bobby Rosenfeld was not the only example of the high type of Canadian sportswoman I had the privilege of managing at Amsterdam.

There were five other girls on the track and field team who were ace high as athletes and true sports.

In that fatal final of the 100 metres out of six starters Canada had three entrants—Bobby Rosenfeld, Myrtle Cook and Ethel Smith. Myrtle Cook, who was with Miss Rosenfeld the big hope of the Canadian contingent was disqualified for false breaks along with H. Schmidt of Germany, who also would have been a formidable opponent had she remained in the race. Ethel Smith finished a bang up third. The two girls who were left in the race after Myrtle Cook was disqualified were almost crazy with excitement and frightened of being thrown out by the stern German starter. They clung to their marks and were slow on the get-away when the gun finally banged to a real start. The race was won in a new world's record time of 12 1-5 seconds and the first place went to the American.

In the high jump we had only one competitor and we needed no other. Miss Ethel Catherwood, the beauty of the Olympics and the pride of Canadians, had no opposition that could come near her either in looks or jumping ability. And when she finally won in all her beauty, the Hollanders—whose representative was the challenger—gave her the full measure

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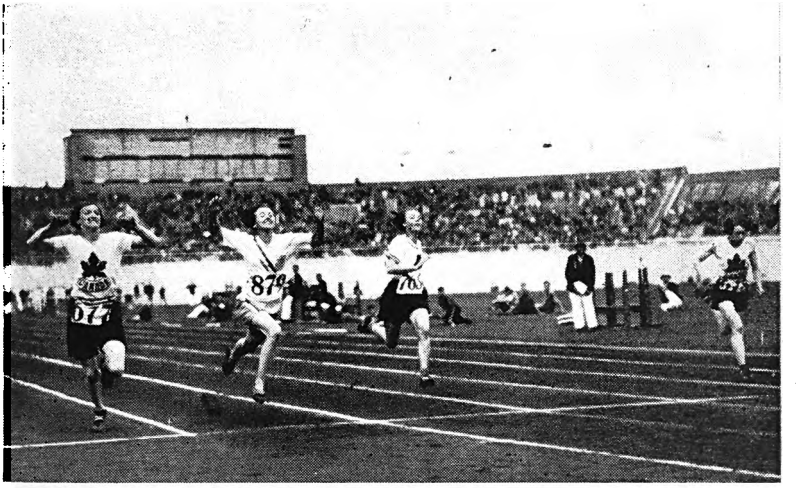
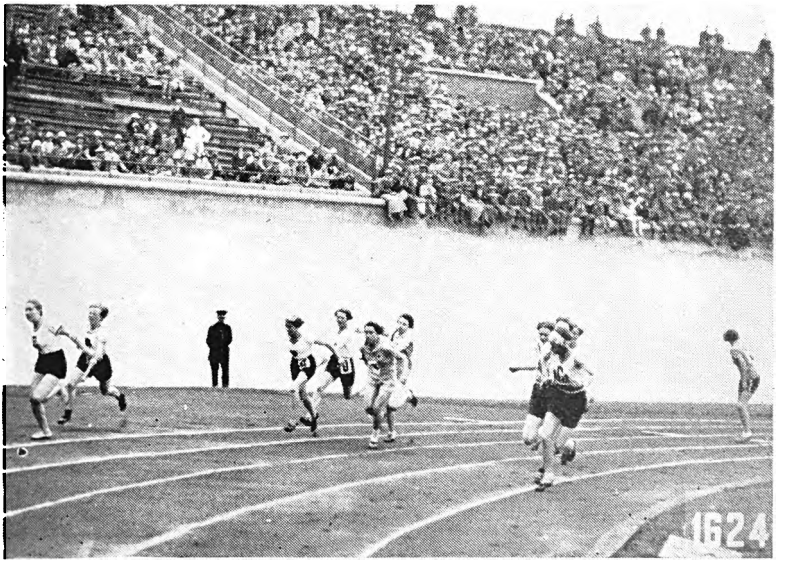
FINAL GIRLS' 100 METRES



Miss Rosenfeld, Canada, 2nd; Miss Robinson, U.S.A., 1st; Miss Steinberg, Germany, 4th; Miss Smith, Canada, 3rd.

FINAL OF WOMEN'S RELAY RACE



Miss Cook, Canada, on inside lane, right, receives baton from Miss Bell, to get away on last leg with commanding and winning lead

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of applause that was due. There were twenty-three competitors in this event divided into two pools and Miss Catherwood jumped five feet two and three-quarter inches to win.

Then the relay came next. In the preliminary heats the girls were almost over anxious to make up for the loss of the 100 metres which they had been sure of winning. After a consultation I decided that the girls would run in the order that they had been training. Bobby Rosenfeld, who is as steady as a rock at the start, had the lead off. For the heats she picked out the second lane and the team romped home in a new world's record time of 49 2-5 seconds with the Holland team second. In the other pool the United States team led the way with an easy win over Germany of 49 4-5 seconds.

The day of the final it was almost unbearable. And I think the most terrible place to be was in the competitors stand where we watched our beloved team with their bright red Hudson Bay blankets come out, wrap themselves up, and then take a few leg stretches up and down the grass. It was a most fatal error to run on the track before a race at these Games.

When the official came who had the numbers in a hat for the girls to choose, Bobby Rosenfeld made a flying dive to get into the hat first. And she drew the inside lane. We in the stand knew it immediately because she got so excited she jumped up and down and held her hand high in the air with one finger up so that we would know the Canadians were getting a break in the luck at last.

And how they ran. I can see those girls yet tearing around that 400 metre course. Bobby in her initial run gave a short lead to Ethel Smith who tore down the back course with her clothing and her hair flying back in the wind. The wind blew hard and pressed her body hard. From where we sat high up in the competitors stand a flying figure seemed to be gaining on Ethel Smith. But she got to Jane Bell, the third runner, before the other girl reached her girl for the pass over. The pass between Jane Bell and Ethel Smith was a perfect one. And little Janie ran like one possessed. Her course was around the curve and those curves suited Miss Bell. She, that day anyway, ran the best of the quartet and when she got to Myrtle Cook there was a good lead to come and go on. But at that moment the old question of what pass to give came up and the pass between these two girls was as near a flop as anything could be. Only by a hair breadth did Myrtle Cook get the baton in time before the fatal line was reached. Even a fraction of a second later and our team would have been disqualified. But the pass was finally made—at the line—and away sped Myrtle Cook to win from the fleet Betty Robinson, who was running anchor for the fast United States team. I am firmly convinced that the hair breadth passes were responsible for the marvelous time the Canadian team established over that red track at Amsterdam. It will be some time before that record of 48 2-5 seconds is either equalled or broken.

And then it was all over. All over except the trip to Brussels, to Paris and to London, England, and the hair raising aeroplane trip back across the channel from Croydon to Le Bourget to show France Canada's team.

Then there was the trip back home and the wondering how the folks at home would welcome the girls. What Canada would think had been first in the girls' minds ever since they had left her shores, and what Canada thought came first with the girls.

The marvelous reception accorded the girls will stand out in their memory as the high light of the Olympiad. "There is no place like home," half sobbed the team when they at length reached Toronto and saw the plans for their welcome.

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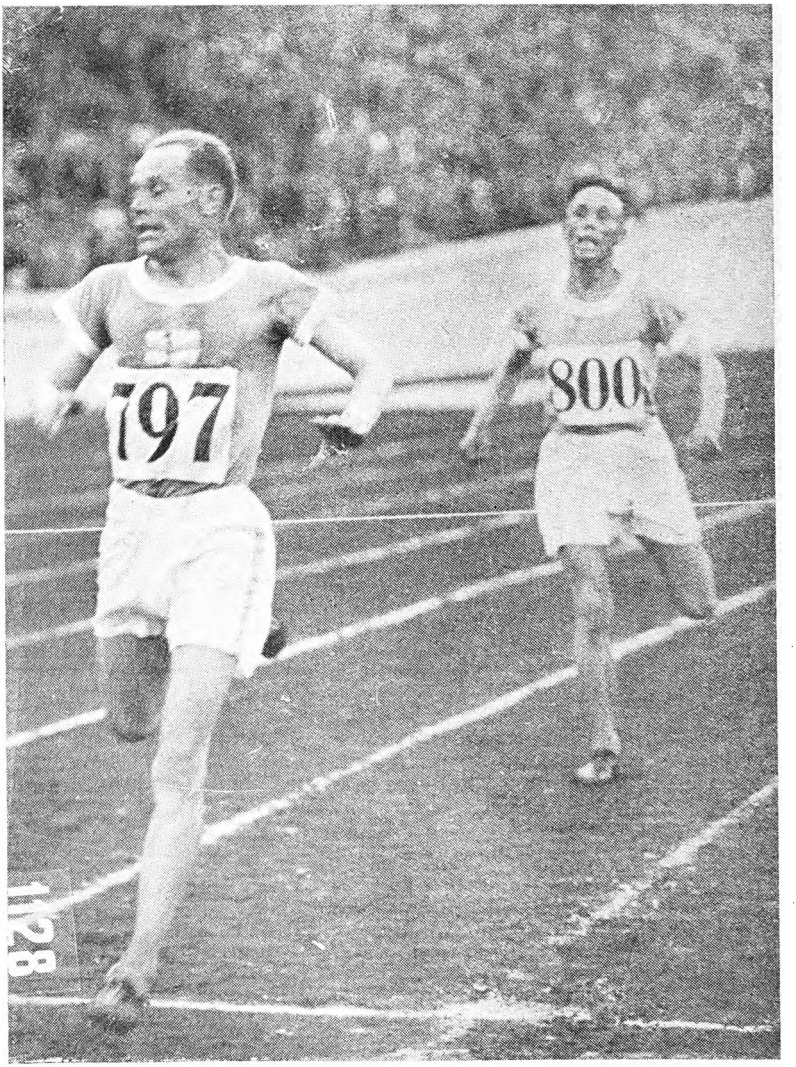
And in their red and white Olympic suits the team made its triumphal ride to Sunnyside and back to Withrow Park.

Ever since the team has been travelling. Travelling from the East of Canada to the West. And it has been welcomed as it never expected to be even in the most confidential of moments when the girls got together and we all talked over what Canada would think of her team and its victories across the Ocean.

TWO FAMOUS RUNNERS IN ACTION



Nurmi (left) defeating Ritola, in the final of the 10,000 metres race, in Olympic record time of 30 minutes 19 2-5 seconds.

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Athletics

Number of competitors entered from forty different countries

	Men	Women	Total
U.S.A.	81	19	100
France	68	13	81
Germany	46	19	65
Holland	47	14	61
Great Britain	57	—	57
Finland	46	—	46
Hungary	43	3	46
Belgium	26	14	40
Canada	29	6	35
Sweden	28	6	34
Italy	24	6	30
Norway	24	—	24
Greece	18	—	18
Japan	16	1	17
Jugo-Slovia	17	—	17
Czecho-Slovakia	16	1	17
Switzerland	15	1	16
Poland	11	5	16
Roumania	12	2	14
Spain	12	—	12
Denmark	12	—	12
Mexico	11	—	11
South Africa	9	1	10
Chili	10	—	10
Irish Free State	9	—	9
Esthonia	8	1	9
Argentine	8	—	8
Australia	7	1	8
Latvia	6	2	8
Turkey	7	—	7
India	7	—	7
Austria	4	3	7
Lithuania	4	2	6
Luxemburg	6	—	6
Portugal	6	—	6
New Zealand	3	1	4
Monaco	2	—	2
Phillipines	2	—	2
Haiti	2	—	2
Cuba	1	—	1
—	—	—	—
	760	121	881

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TABLE A.

Showing Country Placings in Twenty-Two Track and Field Events, 1928

Event	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
100 Metres	Canada	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.	South Africa	U.S.A.
200 Metres	Canada	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.	Canada	Germany
400 Metres	U.S.A.	Canada	Germany	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.
800 Metres	Great Britain	Sweden	Germany	Canada	U.S.A.	France
1,500 Metres	Finland	France	Finland	Gemany	Great Britain	Switzerland
5,000 Metres	Finland	Finland	Sweden	U.S.A.	Finland	Sweden
10,000 Metres	Finland	Finland	Sweden	Sweden	Great Britain	Sweden
3,000 Metres Steeplechase	Finland	Finland	Finland	Sweden	France	France
Marathon	France	Chili	Japan	Finland	U.S.A.	Japan
400 Metres Relay	U.S.A.	Germany	Great Britain	France	Switzerland	(Canada)*
1,600 Metres Relay	U.S.A.	Germany	Canada	Sweden	Great Britain	France
110 Metres Hurdles	South Africa	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	South Africa	Great Britain
400 Metres Hurdles	Great Britair	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Sweden	Great Britain	Italy
Long Jump	U.S.A.	Haiti	U.S.A.	Germany	Germany	Holland
High Jump	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	France	Philippines	U.S.A.	Japan
Hop, Step	Japan	U.S.A.	Finland	Japan	Finland	Finland
Pole Vault	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Japan
Weight	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Germany	U.S.A.	Finland	Germany
Hammer	Irish F. State	Sweden	U.S.A.	Italy	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
Javelin	Sweden	Hungary	Norway	Finland	Germany	Finland
Discus	U.S.A.	Finland	U.S.A.	Norway	U.S.A.	Finland
Decathlon	Finland	Finland	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Sweden	U.S.A.

*Canada were disqualified in the Final

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TABLE B.

Showing Number of Wins from 1896 to 1928 per Country in the Twenty-Two Events which formed the Athletic Programme in 1928. Games of 1906 not included.

Nation	100 Metres	200 Metres	400 Metres	800 Metres	1,500 Metres	5,000 Metres	10,000 Metres	Marathon	3,000 M. St'p'ch.	110 M. Hurdles	400 M. Hurdles	Long Jump	High Jump	Hop, Step.	Pole Vault	Discus	Javelin	Hammer	Weight	Decathlon	400 Metres Relay	1,600 M. Relay	Total
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canada	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Finland	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	20
France	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Great Britain	1	—	2	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Irish Free State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
South Africa	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	6
United States	5	5	5	3	2	—	—	2	—	6	3	7	8	3	8	5	—	6	7	1	3	3	82

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TABLE C.

Showing Number of Wins in Events held in previous Olympic Games, but not now included in the Athletic Programme. Games of 1906 not included.

Nation	Five Miles	Steeplechase	Team Race	200 M. Hurdles	Walks	Standing Jumps	Throwing 56-lb. Weight	Javelin Free Style	Discus Both Hands	Javelin Both Hands	Cross Country Team	Pentathlon	Total
Canada	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Finland	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	8
Great Britain	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Italy	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
United States	—	2	2	2	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	17

TOTAL WINS, TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS, OLYMPIC GAMES, 1896—1928

1.	United States	99		8.	France	3							
2.	Finland	28		9.	Norway	2							
3.	Great Britain	22		10.	Greece	2							
4.	Sweden	7		11.	Australia	1							
5.	Canada	6		12.	Hungary	1							
6.	South Africa	4		13.	Irish Free State	1							
7.	Italy	3		14.	Japan	1							

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Number of Competitors from each Country

Obtaining a Place in the First Six in the Track and Field Events for Men.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1. United States	8	6	7	6	7	3
2. Finland	5	5	4	1	3	3
3. Great Britain	2	2	1	1	4	1
4. Germany	—	2	5	2	3	2
5. Sweden	1	2	2	3	—	3
6. Canada	2	1	1	2	1	*(1)
7. France	1	1	1	1	1	3
8. South Africa	1	—	—	—	2	—
9. Japan	1	—	—	2	—	3
10. Ireland	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Norway	—	—	1	1	—	—
12. Chili	—	1	—	—	—	—
13. Hungary	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. Haiti	—	1	—	—	—	—
15. Italy	—	—	—	1	—	1
16. Switzerland	—	—	—	—	1	1
17. Philippines	—	—	—	1	—	—
18. Holland	—	—	—	—	—	1

*Canada were disqualified in the 4 by 100 Metres relay.
Women's events not included in above table

Number of Competitors Entered in Twenty-Seven Track and Field Events.

100 Metres	87	10,000 Metres	43
200 Metres	78	Decathlon	22
400 Metres	78	Javelin	38
800 Metres	61	Hammer	24
1,500 Metres	59	Weight	39
5,000 Metres	57	400 Metres Hurdles	32
Discus	44	Marathon	80
Pole Vault	35	Steeplechase	32
Hop, Step and Jump	34		
Jong Jump	52	Total	993
High Jump	48		
110 Metres Hurdles	50		

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres	40	High Jump	23
800 Metres	32	Discus	29
		Total	124

RELAYS

	Teams		Teams
4 by 100 Metres	18	4 by 100 Metres (Women)	8
4 by 100 Metres	17		
			43

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Results, 1896-1928

100 Metres (109.3 Yards)

World's Record: 10 2-5 seconds C. W. Paddock (U.S.A.), April 23rd, 1921
Olympic Record: 10 3-5 seconds D. F. Lippincott* (U.S.A.) 1912; H. M. Abrahams (Great Britain), 1924; R. Maccalister* (U.S.A.), P. Williams* (Canada), and J. E. London* (Great Britain), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time Sec.
1896	T. E. Burke	U.S.A.	12
1900	F. W. Jarvis	U.S.A.	10 4-5
1904	A. Hahn	U.S.A.	11
1908	R. E. Walker	South Africa	10 4-5
1912	R C. Craig	U.S.A.	10 4-5
1920	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	10 4-5
1924	H. M. Abrahams	Great Britain	10 3-5
1928	P. Williams	Canada	10 4-5

200 Metres (218.7 Yards)

World's Record: 20 3-5 seconds R. Locke (U.S.A.), May 1st, 1926.
Olympic Record: 21 3-5 seconds A. Hahn (U.S.A.), 1904; J. V. Scholz (U.S.A.), 1924; H. Kornig (Germany),* 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time sec.
1896	(No contest)		
1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury	U.S.A.	22 1-5
1904	A. Hahn	U.S.A.	21 3-5
1908	R. Kerr	Canada	22 2-5
1912	R. C. Craig	U.S.A.	21 7-10
1920	A. Woodring	U.S.A.	22
1924	J. V. Sholz	U.S.A.	21 3-5
1928	P. Williams	Canada	21 4-5

* Accomplished in Preliminary Rounds

400 Metres (437.4 Yards)

World's Record: 47 2-5th seconds J. E. Meredith (U.S.A.), October 27th, 1916
Olympic Record: 47 3-5 seconds E. H. Liddell (Great Britain), 1924.

Year	Winner	Country	Time sec.
1896	T. E. Burke	U.S.A.	54 1-2
1900	M. W. Long	U.S.A.	49 2-5
1904	H. L. Hillman	U.S.A.	49 1-5
1908	W. Halswelle	U.S.A.	50
1912	C. D. Reidpath	U.S.A.	48 1-5
1920	B. G. D. Rudd	South Africa	49 3-5
1924	E. H. Liddell	Great Britain	47 3-5
1928	R. Barbutti	U.S.A.	47 4-5

800 Metres (874.9 Yards)

World's Record: 1 minute 50 3-5 seconds S. Martin (France), July 14th, 1928.
Olympic Record: 1 minute 51 4-5 seconds D. G. A. Lowe (Great Britain), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min. sec.
1896	E. H. Flack	Great Britain	2 11
1900	A. E. Tysoe	Great Britain	2 1 2-5
1904	J. E. Lightbody	U S.A.	1 56
1908	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	1 52 4-5
1912	J. E. Meredith	U.S.A.	1 51 9-10
1920	A. G. Hill	Great Britain	1 53 2-5
1924	D. G. A. Lowe	Great Britain	1 52 2-5
1928	D. G. A. Lowe	Great Britain	1 51 4-5

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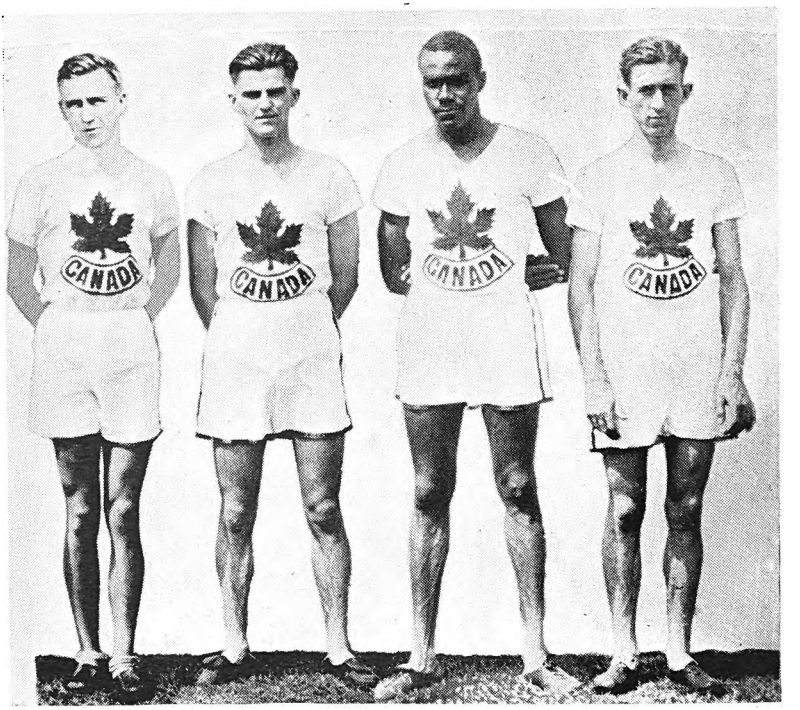
CANADA'S SPRINT RELAY TEAM

Left to right—Williams, Adams, Hester, Fitzpatrick.

CANADA'S MILE RELAY TEAM



Left to right—Wilson, Glover, Edwards, Ball.

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1,500 Metres (1,640.4 Yards)

World's Record: 3 minutes 51 seconds O. Peltzer (Germany), September 11th, 1926.
Olympic Record: 3 minutes 53 1-5 second E. Larva (Finland), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min. sec.
1896	E. H. Flack	Great Britain	4 33 1-5
1900	C. Bennett	Great Britain	4 6
1904	J. D. Lightbody	U.S.A.	4 5 2-5
1908	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A	4 3 2-5
1912	A. N. S. Jackson	Great Britain	3 56 4-5
1920	A. G. Hill	Great Britain	4 1 4-5
1924	P. Nurmi	Finland	3 53 3-5
1928	E. Larva	Finland	3 53 1-5

5,000 Metres (3 Miles 188 Yards)

World's Record: 14 minutes 28 1-5 seconds P. Nurmi (Finland, June 19th 1924.
Olympic Record: 14 minutes 31 1-5 seconds P. Nurmi (Finland), 1924.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min. sec.
1912	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	14 36 3-5
1920	J. Guillemot	France	14 55 3-5
1924	P. Nurmi	Finland	14 31 1-5
1928	W. Ritola	Finland	14 38

10,000 Metres (6 Miles 376 Yards

World's Record: 30 minutes 6 1-5 second P. Nurmi (Finland), August 31st, 1924.
Olympic Record: 30 minutes 18 4-5 seconds P. Nurmi (Finland), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min. sec.
1912	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	31 20 4-5
1920	P. Nurmi	Finland	31 45 4-5
1924	W. Ritola	Finland	30 23 1-5
1928	P. Nurmi	Finland	30 18 4-5

Five Miles

World's Record: 24 minutes 6 1-5 seconds P. Nurmi (Finland), October 1st, 1924.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min. sec.
1908	E. R. Voigt	Great Britain	25 11 1-5

Marathon (26 Miles 285 Yards)

World's Record: No official world's record.
Olympic Record: 2 hours 32 minutes 35 4-5 seconds H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 1920.

Year	Winner	Country	Time hr. min. sec.
1896	S. Loues	Greece	2 55 20
1900	Teato	France	2 59 0
1904	T. J. Hicks	U.S.A.	2 28 53
1908	J. J. Hayes	U.S.A.	2 55 18
1912	K. K. McArthur	South Africa	2 36 54 4-5
1920	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	2 32 35 4-5
1924	A. Stenroos	Finland	2 41 22 3-5
1928	El Ouafi	France	2 32 57

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Steeplechase

Year	Distance metres	Winner	Country	Time min.	sec.
1900	2,500	G. W. Orton	U.S.A.	7	34
1900	4,000	C. Rimmer	Great Britain	12	58 2-5
1904	2,500	J. D. Lightbody	U.S.A.	7	39 3-5
1908	3,200	A. Russell	Great Britain	10	47 4-5
1920	3,000	P. Hodge	Great Britain	10	2 2-5
1924	3,000	W. Ritola	Finland	9	33 3-5
1928	3,000	T. A. Loukola	Finland	9	21 4-5

Walk

Year	Distance	Winner	Country	Time hr.	min.	sec.
1908	3,500 m.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain		14	55
1908	10 m.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	1	15	57 2-5
1912	10,000 m.	G. H. Goulding	Canada		46	28 1-5
1920	3,000 m.	U. Frigerio	Italy		13	14 1-5
1920	10,000 m.	U. Frigerio	Italy		48	6 1-5
1924	10,000 m.	U. Frigerio	Italy		47	49

110 Metres Hurdles (120 Yards 11 Inches)

World's and Olympic Record: 14 3-5 seconds G. C. Weightman-Smith (South Africa), August 31st, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time sec
1896	Curtis	U.S.A.	17 3-5
1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	U.S.A.	15 2-5
1904	F. W. Schule	U.S.A.	16
1908	F. C. Smithson	U.S.A.	15
1912	F. W. Kelly	U.S.A.	15 1-10
1920	E. J. Thomson	Canada	14 4-5
1924	D. Kinsey	U.S.A.	15
1928	S. J. M. Atkinson	South Africa	14 4-5

400 Metres Hurdles (437.4 Yards)

World's Record: 52 sec. F. M. Taylor (U.S.A.) July 4th, 1928.
Olympic Record: 53 2-5 seconds Lord Burghley (Great Britain), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time sec.
1900	J. W. B. Tewkesbury	U.S.A.	57 3-5
1904	H. L. Hillman	U.S.A.	*53
1908	C. J. Bacon	U.S.A.	55
1912	(No event).		
1920	F. F. Loomis	U.S.A.	54
1924	F. M. Taylor	U.S.A.	°52 3-5
1928	Lord Burghley	Great Britain	53 2-5

* Hurdles 2-ft. 6-ins. high
° Record disallowed, hurdle knocked down.

200 Metres Hurdles (218.6 Yards)

Year	Winner	Country	Time sec.
1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	U.S.A.	25 2-5
1904	H. L. Hillman	U.S.A.	24 3-5

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Standing Jumps

Event	Year	Winner	Country	ft.	in.
High Jump	1900	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	5	5
High Jump	1904	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	4	11
High Jump	1908	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	5	2
High Jump	1912	P. Adams	U.S.A.	5	4
Long Jump	1900	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	10	6¼
Long Jump	1904	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	10	4¾
Long Jump	1908	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	10	11¼
Long Jump	1912	C. Tsillitras	Greece	11	0¾
Hop, Step and Jump	1900	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	34	8½
Hop, Step and Jump	1904	R. C. Ewry	U.S.A.	34	7½

High Jump

World's Record: 6 feet 8¼ inches H. M. Osborne (U.S.A.), May 27th, 1924.

Olympic Record: 6 feet 6 inches. H. M.Osborne (U.S.A.), 1924.

Year	Winner	Country	Height ft.	in.
1896	E. H. Clark	U.S.A.	5	11 1-4
1900	I. K. Baxter	U.S.A.	6	2 3-4
1904	S. S. Jones	U.S.A.	6	11
1908	H. F. Porter	U.S.A.	6	3
1912	A. W. Richards	U.S.A.	6	4
1920	R. W. Landon	U.S.A.	6	4 1-4
1924	H. M. Osborne	U.S.A.	6	6
1928	R. W. King	U.S.A.	6	4 1-4

Long Jump

World's Record: 25 feet 10 7-8 inches D. H. Hubbard (U.S.A.), June 13th, 1925.

Olympic Record: 25 feet 4 3-4 inches* E. B. Hamm (U.S.A.), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Distance ft.	in.
1896	E. H. Clark	U.S.A.	20	9 3-4
1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	U.S.A.	23	6 7-8
1904	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	24	1
1908	F. C. Irons	U.S.A.	24	6 1-2
1912	A. L. Gutterson	U.S.A.	24	11 5-8
1920	W. Pettersson	Sweden	23	5 3-4
1924	D. H. Hubbard	U.S.A.	24	6
1928	E. B. Hamm	U.S.A.	25	4 3-4

*R. Le Grende (U.S.A.) jumped 25 feet 6 inches in the Penthathlon Competition at Paris, 1924

Hop, Step and Jump

World's and Olympic Record: 50 feet 10 7-8 inches A. W. Winter (Australia), July 7th, 1924.

Year	Winner	Country	Distance ft.	ins.
1896	J. B. Connolly	U.S.A.	45	0
1900	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	47	4 1-4
1904	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	47	0
1908	T. J. Adhearne	Great Britain	48	11 1-4
1912	G. Lindblom	Sweden	48	5 1-4
1920	V. Tuulos	Finland	47	7 1-4
1924	A. W. Winter	Australia	50	10 7-8
1928	M. Oda	Japan	49	11

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Pole Jump

World's Record: 14 feet S. W. Carr (U.S.A.), May 6th, 1928.
Olympic Record: 13 feet 9½ inches S. W. Carr (U.S.A.), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Height ft.	in.
1896	W. W. Hoyt	U.S.A.	10	9 3-4
1900	I. K. Baxter	U.S.A.	10	9 3-4
1904	C. E. Dvorak	U.S.A.	11	6
1908	A. C. Gilbert			
	E. T. Cook	U.S.A.	12	2
1912	H. J. Babcock	U.S.A.	12	11 1-4
1920	F. K. Foss	U.S.A.	13	5
1924	L. S. Barnes	U.S.A.	12	11 1-4
1928	S. W. Carr	U.S.A.	13	9 1-2

Putting the Weight

World's and Olympic Record: 52 feet 0 11-16 inches J. Kuck (U.S.A.), July 29th, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Distance ft.	in.
1896	R. S. Garrett	U.S.A.	36	2
1900	R. Sheldon	U.S.A.	46	3 1-8
1904	R. Rose	U.S.A.	48	7
1908	R. Rose	U.S.A.	46	7 1-2
1912	P. McDonald	U.S.A.	50	4 1-4
1920	V. Porhola	Finland	48	7
1924	C. Houser	U.S.A.	49	2 1-4
1928	J. Kuck	U.S.A.	52	0 11-16

Throwing the Hammer

World's Record: 189 feet 6½ inches P. Ryan (U.S.A.), August 7th, 1913.
Olympic Record: 179 feet 7½ inches M. J. McGarth (U.S.A.), 1912.

Year	Winner	Country	Distance ft.	in.
900	J. J. Flanagan	U.S.A.	167	4
1904	J. J. Flanagan	U.S.A.	168	1
1908	J. J. Flanagan	U.S.A.	170	4 1-4
1912	M. J. McGarth	U.S.A.	179	7 1-2
1920	P. J. Ryan	U.S.A.	173	5 1-4
1924	F. D. Tootell	U.S.A.	174	10 1-4
1928	Dr. O'Callaghan	Irish Free State	168	7 1-2

Throwing the Discus

World's Record: 158 feet 1¾ inches C. Houser (U.S.A.), April 3rd, 1926.
Olympic Record: 155 feet 3 inches C. Houser (U.S.A.), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Distance ft.	in.
1896	R. S. Garrett	U.S.A.	95	7 1-2
1900	Bauer	Hungary	118	3
1904	M. J. Sheridan	U.S.A.	128	10 1-2
1908	M. J. Sheridan	U.S.A.	134	2
1912	A. R. Taipale	Finland	148	4
1920	E. Kiklander	Finland	146	7 1-2
1924	C. Houser	U.S.A.	151	5 1-4
1928	C. Houser	U.S.A.	155	3

Throwing the Javelin

World's Record: 229 feet 3 1-8 inches E. Penttila (Finland), October 8th, 1927.
Olympic Record: 218 feet 6¼ inches Lindqvist (Sweden), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Distance
1908	E. Lemming	Sweden	179 10 1-2
1912	E. Lemming	Sweden	198 11 1-4

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1920	J. Myrra	Finland	215	10	
1924	J. Myrra	Finland	206	7	
1928	Lindqvist	Sweden	218	6	1-4

Decathlon

World's and Olympic Record: 8,053.29 points. P. Yrjola (Finland), August 3rd and 4th, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Points
1912	H. Weiseander	Sweden	7,724.495*
1920	H. Lovland	Norway	6,804.35
1924	H. M. Osborne	U.S.A.	7,710.775
1928	P. Yrjola	Finland	8,053.29

* In 1912 the standard of scoring was different from the later contests.

440 Metres Relay

World's and Olympic Record: 41 seconds United States, 1924 and 1928.

Year	Winners	Time
1912	Great Britain	42 2-5
1920	U.S.A.	42 1-5
1924	U.S.A.	41
1928	U.S.A.	41

1,600 Metres Relay

World's Record: 3 minutes 13 2-5 seconds* U.S.A., August 11th, 1928, at Stamford Bridge.

Olympic Record: 3 minutes 14 1-5 seconds U.S.A., 1928

Year	Winners	Time min.	sec.
1912	U.S.A.	3	16 3-5
1920	Great Britain	3	22 1-5
1924	U.S.A.	3	16
1928	U.S.A.	3	14 1-5

* Over one mile (4 x 440 yards), not yet passed by I.A.A.F

3,000 Metres Team Race

Year	Winners
1912	U.S.A.
1920	U.S.A.
1924	Finland

Pentathlon

Year	Winner	Country	Points
1912	F. R. Bie	Norway	16
1920	E. Lehtonen	Finland	14
1924	E. Lehtonen	Finland	16

Cross Country

Year	Individual Winner	Country	Time min.	sec.	Team Winners
1912	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	45	11 3-5	Sweden
1920	P. Nurmi	Finland	27	15	Finland
1924	P. Nurmi	Finland	32	54 4-5	Finland

In 1912, distance 8,000 metres; 1920 and 1924, 10,000 metres

Miscellaneous Events

Event	Year	Winner	Country	Distance ft.	in.
Throwing 56-lb Weight	1904	E. Desmarteau	Canada	34	4
Throwing 56-lb Weight	1920	P. J. Macdonald	U.S.A	37	0
Discus (Both Hands)	1912	A. R. Taipale	Finland	271	10 3-4
Javelin (Free Style)	1908	E. Lemming	Sweden	178	7 1-2
Javelin (Both Hands)	1912	J. Saaristo	Finland	357	8 1-2

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Canada on Tour

Contributed by M. M. Robinson, Hon. Manager Track and Field Team.

Canada's Athletic Team, during the Olympic Games, received invitations to many athletic meetings in various parts of Europe, and subsequently in other parts of the world. It was found impossible to accept all these invitations but it was decided to send the track team, or the best part of it, to London, for the British Empire vs. United States relay and team match at Stamford Bridge on August 11; to Paris for a big meet at Colombe Stadium; to Dublin for the Tailteann Games; again to London for the Army, Navy and Air Force Games, and to Edinburgh and Glasgow the Glasgow engagement being All-Scotland vs. All-Canada. Similarly the swimmers, cyclists and others were invited to participate in various meetings and were able to accept in many cases.

On the Monday following the conclusion of the Olympic track and field events, the Canadian track team proceeded to London to prepare for the British Empire vs. United States match on the following Saturday. The expenses for the week were borne by the British A. A. A. On the following Sunday six of the girls and five of the boys, in charge of M. M. Robinson and Miss Alex Gibb, manager of the girl's team, travelled to Paris by airplane for a set of games in the French city. The expenses of this "jaunt" were borne by the French A. A. A. and a Paris newspaper. On Monday the entire team proceeded to Dublin for the Tailteann Games. Participation in these games was an obligation which had been agreed to before the team left Canada and, while we were in Amsterdam, Hon. Peter Heenan, federal minister of labor, cabled a definite request that the team compete at Dublin. Following out a previous agreement entered into with Mr. Heenan, the travelling expenses from London to Dublin were paid by the Olympic Committee, while the maintenance of the team in Dublin was a charge against the Tailteann Games Committee. On Friday of that week the team returned to London and the following day two relay teams competed in the Army, Navy and Air Force Games at Woolwich, at the request of Lord Burghley.

The following day, Sunday, the entire team moved to Edinburgh for a set of games in that city on Tuesday, and the following Thursday wound up the tour by meeting All-Scotland at Glasgow. The visit to Scotland was financed by the Scottish A. A. A. and affiliated clubs. During the entire tour the only charge against the Canadian Olympic Committee was for the transportation of the team from London to Dublin.

The tour was a gigantic success. The boys made a great hit everywhere and made a host of friends for themselves and the country they so splendidly represented. During the three weeks they won nineteen races, finished second eight times and third nine times—the finest record ever made by a Canadian team of any kind. The team won every relay race it competed in. At Dublin Jimmy Ball was awarded a bronze statuette for the outstanding performance of the Tailteann, while Harry Warren and Phil Edwards were each awarded special gold medals for extra good performances, in fact the special prizes were all awarded to the Canadians. The team, owing to the engagement in London on the Saturday, was unable to remain in Dublin for the last day and thus the boys were forced to pass up competition in races which they would have won.

In this report are to be found photos of some of the scenes at Stamford Bridge when the British Empire met the United States in the team and relay match which is always a feature of Olympic year. The games attracted more than 41,000 people—the second largest crowd that ever attended an athletic meet in England, exceeded only by the crowd on hand for the Olympic Marathon of 1908. In the previous contests the United States won, each time, by a wide margin, but on this occasion just managed to squeeze out with eight victories to six out of fourteen events,

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and it is in order to say that they received the best of the break in the sprint relay and in the hurdles relay. The judges erred in the placing of the finalists in the former race, while the British team, which was far superior, ran into a number of accidents in the hurdles relay. In any event it was a great afternoon's sport, more interesting possibly than the Olympic Games. After the match the members of the two teams and the officials were entertained to dinner, making possible a fraternization which was impossible at Amsterdam, in fact, one of the criticisms of the Olympic Games is that there is no chance for the various competitors to become acquainted.

Possibly the three outstanding efforts of the tour taken by the track team consisted of Jimmy Ball's 200 metres race, Phil Edwards' defeat of Lloyd Hahn and Harry Warren's smashing good effort to win the 100 metres race—all at Dublin. Ball, who had never competed in a first-class 220-yard open race previous to Dublin, was clocked for the 200 metres in 21 3-5 seconds, and ran out the full 220 yards in 21 4-5 seconds, it having been arranged beforehand for finishing tapes to be placed at both distances. Ball's effort constituted a new Irish record, the old mark having been made twenty years ago by Bobby Kerr, who was present when Ball set the new mark. Edwards set up a new Irish record of 1.53 2-5 for 800 yards, breaking the old record of 1.56 1-5. Warren, the Rhodes scholar, who was substitute sprinter on the Canadian team, and who had been demonstrating that all he needed was sound coaching and training, finally found his real form at Dublin and turned in a 10.4-5 second effort for the 100 metres. Fitzpatrick was second in both these events, in fact, Fitz was the stalwart of the team during the tour, for he competed in twenty-three races from the time the Olympic Games opened until the team completed its tour at Glasgow a month later. Twenty-three races, against the world's best, in four weeks is a physical effort which calls for comment. It stamped Fitzpatrick as a sound, consistent runner of world championship caliber, who possesses stamina to stand up under heavy going.

Jimmy Ball, by his efforts at Amsterdam and on the subsequent tour, emphasized the fact that he is one of the greatest athletes in the world to-day. Ball is just as good at 220 yards as at 440. His 21 3-5 seconds for 200 metres at Dublin, on the grass, was one-fifth of a second faster than the time made by Percy Williams when he won the 200 metres event at Amsterdam.

Possibly the highlight of our tour, from the social standpoint, came in Scotland, where the members of the team were accorded a wonderful reception, being received with true Scotch hospitality. Particularly was this so in Glasgow and the manner in which the various officials of the Scottish A. A. A. set themselves out to ensure a good time for the visiting Canadians will never be forgotten. Except in the handicap events, where the handicaps were too severe, especially for a team just completing a month of strenuous competition, the Canadians carried all before them at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Following the All-Scotland vs. All-Canada games at Glasgow, which were won handily by the Canadian team, the Canadians were tendered a dinner by the amateur officials of that city.

In conclusion it is only fitting that tribute should be paid to the members of the team for the very fine manner in which they conducted themselves on and off the field. In some twenty years of active connection with athletes I was never associated with a finer crowd of boys. They gave of their best without displays of temperament, which are to be expected on such occasions, and at all times upheld the very finest sporting traditions. To Bobby Kerr, captain of the team, and to Capt. Cornelius, coach, much credit is due. They were untiring in their efforts and their services were of tremendous value. Finally, the Canadians are deeply indebted to J. F. Wadmore, Honorary Manager of the British Olympic Athletic Team, for his many courtesies. It was "Waddy" who went out of his way to make our stay in London so enjoyable. The manner in which his efforts were appreciated cannot be adequately expressed.

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British Empire vs. United States

Held at Stamford Bridge, London, August 11th, 1928. United States wins the meet with eight first places to six.

400 yards relay—1, United States (F. Wykoff, J. F. Quinn, H. H. Cunning, Jr., H. A. Russell); 2, British Empire (P. Williams, J. Carlton, J. Fitzpatrick, J. E. London). 37 4-5 seconds.

One mile relay—1, United States (G. Baird, F. M. Taylor, R. J. Barbutti, E. Spencer); 2, British Empire (A. Wilson, J. W. Rinkel, R. Leigh-Wood, J. Ball). 3 minutes 13 2-5 seconds.

Two-mile relay—1, British Empire (B. Little, N. McEachern, P. Edwards, D. G. A. Lowe); 2, United States (J. F. Sittig, H. Phillips, E. B. Fuller, R. B. Watson). 7 minutes 48 4-5 seconds.

Four-mile relay—1, British Empire (A. Docherty, R. S. Starr, W. M. Whyte, C. Ellis); 2, United States (N. Carter, Leo Lermond, S. Robinson, L. Hahn). 17 minutes 22 3-5 seconds.

480 yards hurdles (shuttle) relay—1, United States (L. S. Dye, C. Ring, S. Anderson, J. Collier); 2, British Empire (S. J. M. Atkinson, Lord Burghley, F. R. Gaby, G. C. Weighman-Smith). 1 minute 2 seconds.

Medley relay (440, 220, 220, 880)—1, British Empire (P. Edwards, W. Rangeley, J. Fitzpatrick, D. G. A. Lowe). 2, United States (F. J. Cuhel, F. Alderman, H. A. Russell, R. Conger). 3 minutes 22 3-5 seconds.

Three-mile team race (four to score)—1, British Empire (2, F. Light; 3, H. A. Johnston; 5, A. T. Muggridge; 7, W. Beavers; total 17); 2, United States (1, M. Smith; 4, J. L. Romig; 6, J. W. Ray; 9, C. Haworth; total 20). 14 minutes 37 2-5 seconds.

Eight-lap steeplechase (4x2)—1, British Empire (T. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, W. G. Tatham, V. E. Morgan, Lord Burghley); 2, United States (J. L. Montgomery, W. T. Gegan, M. J. Dalton, W. O. Spencer). 7 minutes 52 seconds.

High jump (teams of three)—1, United States (R W. King, Ben Hedges, Jr., H. M. Osborn, each 6 feet 4 inches); 2, British Empire (A. Munroe, 6 feet 3 inches; H. A. Simmons, C. E. S. Gordon, each 6 feet). 19 feet.

Broad jump (teams of three)—1, United States (E. B. Hamm, 25 feet 1 inch; A. H. Bates, 24 feet 8 inches; De. H. Hubbard, 24 feet 6 inches); 2, British Empire (S. J. M.Atkinson, 23 feet 10¾ inches; W. N. Harrison, 22 feet 10½ inches; J. H. Viljoen, 21 feet 4½ inches). 74 feet 3 inches.

Pole vault (teams of three)—1, United States (L. S. Barnes, 13 feet 9 inches; C. E. McGinnis, 13 feet; W. H. Droegmueller, 12 feet 6 inches); 2, British Empire (V. W. Pickard, 13 feet 6 inches; L. T. Bond, 11 feet 6 inches; E. F. Housden, 11 feet). 39 feet 3 inches.

Shot put (teams of three)—1, United States (H. H. Brix, 49 feet 6 inches; J. Kuck, 49 feet 4½ inches; H. P. Rothert, 47 feet ½ inch; 2, British Empire (R. Salisbury Woods, 42 feet 8 inches; R. Hart, 42 feet; R. L. Howland, 41 feet). 145 feet 11 inches.

Hammer (teams of three)—1, United States (E. Black, 163 feet 3 inches; K. Kaskey, 158 feet 4 inches; D. S. Gwinn, 155 feet 3 inches;) 2, British Empire (H. Britton, 146 feet 11 inches; M. C. Nokes, 146 feet 10 inches; J. McSweeney, 139 feet 3½ inches). 476 feet 10 inches.

Javelin (aggregate of three)—1, British Empire (D. Pilling, 204 feet; S. A. Lay, 203 feet 9 inches; G. C. Weightman-Smith, 187 feet 2½ inches); 2, United States (A. W. Sager, 201 feet 10 inches; L. M. Bartlett, 198 feet 5 inches; C. Harlow, 185 feet 4inches). 594 feet 11½ inches.

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Tailteann Games

Conducted by Aonoch Tailteann, an international association for the promotion of Irish sports at home and abroad, over a quarter-mile grass track in Croke Park, Dublin, August 11th to 26th, 1928.

100 metres run—1, Warren, Canada; 2, Fitzpatrick, Canada; A, Adams, Canada. 10 4-5 seconds.

200 metres run—1, Ball, Canada; 2, Fitzpatrick, Canada; 3, Warren, Canada. 21 3-5 seconds.

400 metres run—1, Ball, Canada; 2, Lavan, Ireland; 3, Moore, Ireland. 48 4-5 seconds.

800 metres run—1, Edwards, Canada; 2, Hahn, United States; 3, Wilson, Canada. 1 minutes 53 1-5 seconds.

1,500 metres run—1, Hahn, United States; 2, Carter, United States; 3, Griffin, Canada. 4 minutes 2-5 seconds.

5,000 metres run—1, Lermond, United States; 2, Smith, Scotland; 3, Coghlan, Ireland. 15 minutes 30 2-5 seconds.

4-mile run—1, Lermond, United States; 2, Ray, United States; 3, Smith, Scotland. 20 minutes 24 3-5 seconds.

Marathon—1, Ray, United States; 2, Steyloer, South Africa; 3, Adams, Scotland. 2 hours, 31 minutes 25 2-5 seconds.

3,000 metres steeplechase—1, Gegan, United States; 2, Biddulph, England; 3, Bell, United States. 9 minutes 36 3-5 seconds.

3,000 metres walk—1, Webster, England; 2, McMullan, England; 3, Lewis, Wales. 13 minutes 57 1-5 seconds.

110 metres hurdles—1, Atkinson, South Africa; 2, Viljoen, South Africa; 3, Werner, United States. 15 seconds.

400 metres hurdles—1, Gibson, United States; 2, Montabone, Canada; 3, Nolan, Ireland. 55 seconds.

800 metres relay—1, Ireland (Lavan, Gregan, Moore, Cullen); 2, England; 3, United States. 1 minutes 30 1-5 seconds.

1,200 metres relay—1, Canada (Fitzpatrick, Williams, Adams, Ball); 2, United States; 3, Ireland. 2 minutes 25 1-5 seconds.

1,600 metres relay—1, United States (Carter, Hahn, Lermond, Gibson); 2, Ireland; 3, England. 3 minutes 20 2-5 seconds.

Running high jump—1, Osborn, United States; 2, McGinnis, United States; 3, O'Connor, Ireland. 6 feet 4 inches.

Standing high jump—1, Osborn, United States; 2, McGinnis, United States; 3 Shanhan, Ireland. 5 feet 2 inches.

Running broad jump—1, Bates, United States; 2, Atkinson, South Africa; 3, Anglin, Ireland. 24 feet ¼ inch.

Standing broad jump—1, Osborn, United States; 2, Power, Ireland; 3, Bates, United States. 10 feet ¾ inch.

Hop, step and jump—1, Winter, Australia; 2, Maloney, Ireland; 3, Fitzgerald, Ireland. 46 feet 5 inches.

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Standing three jumps—1, Osborn, United States; 2, Winter Australia; 3, Power, Ireland. 32 feet 6½ inches.

Pole vault—1, McGinnis, United States; 2, Kelly, England; 3, Bates, United States, and Anglin, Ireland. Tie, 13 feet.

16-lb. shot—1, Healey, Ireland; 2, P. O'Callaghan, Ireland; 3, Hart, South Africa. 41 feet 11 inches.

16-lb. hammer—P. O'Callaghan, Ireland; 2, Black, United States; 3, Caskey, United States. 169 feet 5 inches.

28-lb weight, without follow—1, O'Grady, Ireland; 2, Barrett, England; 3, Gore, Ireland. 36 feet 6 inches.

56-lb. weight, without follow—1, O'Callaghan, Ireland; 2, Bermingham, Ireland; 3, O'Grady, Ireland. 26 feet 8¼ inches.

56-lb. weight, with follow—1, Caskey, United States; 2, P. O5Callaghan, Ireland; 3, Black, United States. 32 feet 5½ inches.

56-lb. weight, with follow—1, Caskey, United States; 2, P. O'Callaghan, land; 3, Bermingham, Ireland. 14 feet.

Discus—1, Healey, Ireland; 2, Bermingham, Ireland; 3, Black, United States. 134 feet 2 inches.

Javelin—1, Pilling, Canada; 2, Lay, New Zealand; 3, Dalrymple, England. 205 feet 3 inches.

Decathlon—1, C. O'Callaghan, Ireland; 2, H. Hart, South Africa; 3, C. Clarkson, Scotland. Excludes 1,500 metre run, which was not decided. 6,062 points.

Points scored—1, United States, 64½; 2, Ireland, 56½; 3, Canada, 28; 4, England, 13; 5, South Africa, 12; 6, Scotland, 6; 7, Australia, 5; 8, New Zealand, 2; 9, Wales, 1. (On basis of three for first place, two for second and one for third in the thirty-one events.)

OLYMPIC COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

Amsterdam, 1928.

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Boxing and Wrestling

(Contributed by C. E. Higginbottom, Chairman, Boxing and Wrestling Committee, Canadian Olympic Committee.)

AS Chairman of the Boxing and Wrestling Committee of the Canadian Olympic Committee, I wish to submit for consideration the following report covering the work of the Committee since its formation at the 1927 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Olympic Committee.

Immediately upon my return to Toronto from Edmonton I took up the question of holding the trials with those men in Ontario most closely identified with boxing and several conferences were held with a view to laying plans to have the boxers of Ontario classified in order that we might know full particulars as to their ability. Communications were sent to every Provincial Branch in order to ascertain the most likely material that was available for Olympic competition but it was not until one month before the wrestlers and boxers were into the contests that I received any information as to the Canadian prospects.

The first consideration given as to the location of the championships was that they should be held in Toronto, but with a desire to achieve the best results, both numerically and financially, I convened several meetings in order to satisfy myself as to which would be the better place—Toronto or Montreal.

Early in January a conference was held at Hart House, Toronto, at which representatives of the Ontario Branch met with Mr. Metivier, of the Quebec Branch, and the boxing situation was thoroughly discussed from every angle. At that time it was the concensus of opinion that the City of Montreal was the "logical location" for the Olympic boxing and wrestling trials. Mr. Metivier assured those present that the whole-hearted support of the press of his City and also expected that should the trials be allotted to Montreal that he would be in a position to secure very favorable consideration from the owners of the Montreal Forum in the matter of rental. With these facts before me, I took a mail vote of the members of the Committee and all were in favor of Montreal being awarded the trials.

However, it was not long before the press contained information that conditions in Montreal were not just what might be desired as the boxing situation was more or less in a state of turmoil. I immediately spoke to Dr. Lamb on this matter and he also felt rather dubious about Montreal, and after an interview with Mr. Northey and Mr. Metivier I concluded that it would be advisable to shift to Toronto. I reported the situation to the Olympic Committee and the suggestion was made that the Quebec Branch be given two weeks to report on the situation there.

This time expired and I accordingly wired the members of the Boxing and Wrestling Committee my recommendation that in view of what had transpired that the trials should be held in Toronto. This recommendation was passed on to the Olympic Committee, which was meeting at Toronto.

The question of holding the Wrestling and Boxing Trials at the same show was deemed inadvisable and as a result Sidney Chard, of the Central Y.M.C.A. of Montreal, undertook to look after the wrestling competition and to him must be given a great deal of the credit in this regard.

The first matches were held on Thursday, July 5th, and the second on Saturday, July 7th.

The entries for the tournament were as follows:

123 Lb. Class—T. Peterson, Toronto; A. E. Speller, Quebec; J. Trifunov, Saskatchewan; C. Schlegel, Ontario.

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134 Lb. Class—H. Snthiem, Quebec; J. Endelman, Manitoba; S. Donovan, Ontario; T. LaPierre, Quebec; P. McDonald, Ontario; A. C. Stewart, Ontario.

145 Lb. Class—H. Thomas, Quebec; C. Seller, Saskatchewan; J. H. McKinnon, Manitoba; A. Mitchell, Quebec; F. Sim, Ontario; W. J. Montgomery, Quebec; C. Makkl, Thunder Bay.

158 Lb. Class—D. McCallum, Quebec; H. Lemke, Ottawa Valley; J. Honsberger, Ontario; M. Demetri, Quebec; M. Letchford, Ontario; R. Priestley, Ontario.

174 Lb. Class—H. Madison, Quebec; B. Anderson, Quebec; D. Stockton, Quebec.

191 Lb. Class—Geo. Rumple, Ontario; W. L. McIntyre, Manitoba; P. Lecours, Quebec.

Heavyweight Class—Earl McCready, Saskatchewan.

McCready, the heavyweight prospect, had no competition, but in view of credentials and his reputation an exhibition match was staged at the conclusion of the championships between Frank Saxon, of Montreal, the appointed coach of the wrestling team, and McCready. On the form shown he had all the earmarks of being a point-winner for Canada and was accordingly selected.

In the 191 lb. Class, McIntyre, of Manitoba, entered the finals against Rumple, of Ontario, but after two grips Rumple was forced to default with a broken nose, giving McIntyre the decision. The Committee decided that McIntyre's showing did not warrant his selection on the team.

In the 174 lb. Class, Stockton, of Quebec, was particularly clever and received the decision over Anderson, of Ontario. Stockton showed superiority in every department and was selected for the team.

Letchford, of Quebec, and Priestley, of Ontario, met in the 158 lb. division and though Priestley only weighed 147 lbs. at the time of competition he gave a wonderful exhibition of wrestling, style, grips, and breaks. He was not, however, strong enough to hold off Letchford, who gained the decision and was selected for the team.

In the 145 lb. Class final, Thomas, of Quebec, defeated McKinnon, of Manitoba, but showed nothing to justify selection.

The 134 lb. Class was comparatively easy for Dan McDonald, of Ontario, who got two straight falls over Stewart, of Ontario, in less than three minutes, but the ease with which he won did not impress the members of the Selection Committee and he was not selected at the time, but the Committee recommended both he and Priestley for considration by the Olympic Committee, and McDonald was later selected to go on the wrestling team in place of one of the boxing classes which was eliminated.

In the 123 lb. Class, Trifunov, of Saskatchewan, who defeated Paterson, of Ontario, though clever and aggressive did not show sufficient improvement over his previous form as Canadian representative and though not sent by the Olympic Committee went over on the team, his expenses being paid by the citizens of Regina.

The following wrestlers, therefore, comprised Canada's westling team at the Olympic Games:

Heavyweight Class—Earl McCready.
174 lb. Class—Don Stockton.
158 lb. Class—M. Letchford.
134 lb. Class—Dan McDonald.
123 lb. Class—J. Trifunov.

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Owing to the fact that there was little or no revenue derived from the wrestling bouts, it was decided by the Committee that the medals for the winners and runners-up would be purchased from the surplus from the boxing trials. Arrangements were made to conduct the boxing trials at the Forum, in Montreal, on the evenings of July 14th and July 16th, and a Committee was appointed by the Quebec Branch to supervise same.

Reporting upon the success of the wrestling team at Amsterdam, Fred Nobert, Hon. Manager, says:—

"It will be seen that Canada obtained one second and two thirds, but this result does not give a true worth of the boys representing Canada Trifuniv lost his first bout inside of thirty seconds. He took a rolling fall to obtain a hold on his opponent and had him pinned to the matt when to his astonishment and ours, the referee stopped the bout and gave the decision to his opponent, awarding him a fall. After considerable questioning, the officials claimed that it was a flying fall (a new coined fall) and they were repeatedly questioned by me during the whole tournament for a definition of this fall, but none could give me a clear answer. Our boys were severely handicapped by this ruling as they were coached and trained according to Olympic Rules which clearly state that a rolling fall does not count and a rolling fall and a flying fall are one and the same.

I would strongly recommend to the Olympic Committee that they do all in their power to straighten out the wrestling rules and have this so-called fall eliminated. It converts a clever wrestling bout into one where the opponents have their heads together, and all the action shown is pushing each other off the matt in a standing position. It is just a question of brute strength with not a semblance of cleverness, and in my opinion, will do more to kill a game that needs a lot of encouragement at the present time in Canada.

My wrestling report would not be complete without mentioning F. Saxon, the wrestling coach. Mr. Saxon handled the boys well and was of great assistance to them. He is a very capable trainer and understands the game thoroughly. What success the boys did obtain was largely due to him."

Mr. Saxon, as Hon. Coach, reports as follows:—

McCready, Stockton, Letchford and I sailed on the "Albertic" with the track and field teams. Training on board a ship is not ideal for athletes as the tendency is to overeat. The food and the attention of the stewards and officers were beyond reproach.

I think the wrestlers were most consistent trainers on board the Albertic. Our daily program was as follows: arising at 6.30, up to the top deck for half an hour of exercise, consisting of medicine ball, skipping, running and setting-up exercises, and then down for a salt water bath. By eight o'clock we certainly were ready for breakfast. The wrestlers were not only always the first to be up, but also the first in the dining room. After breakfast we walked the deck for an hour and played deck games.

Our wrestling practice took place at about four o'clock and was usually watched with interest by the passengers. Stockton and Letchford worked first, then I went with McCready. He was so big that I had to put Stockton and Letchford together, and the spectators were very much amused to see the two try and put Mac on his back. The team went to bed every night at ten o'clock and I can assure you they were ready for a good night's sleep.

Old King Neptune was very kind to us and we did not have one rough day and not one of our team was sick. McCready had a little trouble with boils on his legs, but these, fortunately were better by the time we arrived at Amsterdam on July 20. McDonald and Trifunov joined us a week later, and this was rather unfortunate as they did not have a chance to get acclimatized.

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Wrestling started on Monday, July 28th, and the weighing-in took place between ten and twelve in the morning. Letchford just made the weight, but McDonald was three pounds over. We had become confused by the difference between kilos and pounds. We put six sweat shirts on Danny, and he remarked afterwards that if anyone wanted to know what the Stadium at Amsterdam looked like just ask him as he lost count of the number of times he ran around the place.

After the weighing-in the wrestling committee held a meeting to discuss the rules. Mr. Crocker informed us that they had decided on the quick touch fall, and no matter what the Canadian and American representatives said against it they were outvoted. Mr. Crocker told us to be on our guard and ready for it, but little did we realize how quickly decisions would be made and the touch fall be called on the wrestlers.

An Australian wrestler was the first man to suffer—he was thrown on the mat so fast that I think the fastest camera lens would not have detected it. Needless to say, we were all stunned, and the wrestlers from this side were afraid to take a chance, upset and unable to wrestle as well as they might have. Everyone has heard of a rolling fall, but if a quick touch fall can be gained in 1/100 of a second, just how fast will a rolling fall be?

Trifunov was our first man to suffer. He had a perfect double wrist lock on his opponent and finished on top of his man, but the referee blew his whistle and Jimmy was out. McDonald was our next man, and he surely made quick work of his English opponent, gaining a fall in about six minutes after being behind his man all the time. Letchford was next, gaining a decision in ten minutes over a Belgian wrestler, and then Stockton, with a fall over his English opponent in seven minutes. McCready was up against an American who had, no doubt, been coached what to expect as several men from the same school that McCready had attended, were on the American team. Mac sailed right into his man, who went on the defensive and was pushed all over the mat for about six minutes. Mac got butted on the nose, which seemed to leave him dazed. At the end of the ten minutes, the judges gave a draw and ordered an extra five. Mac was still dazed and his nose bled profusely. He lost by a very close decision. This left us with three in the semi-finals, McDonald, Letchford and Stockton.

Next day, McDonald was first up. He met a Swiss wrestler and after one minute on their feet, the Swiss threw Mac, one shoulder touched, the whistle went, and Mac was out. He felt very badly about it, but I am sure that he would have won the 134 lb., for he is a great westler. Mac has a future in front of him. All he needs is more experience and time will give him that.

Letchford was the next, meeting an American. This was a very hard struggle. At the end of seven minutes Letchford dove from the legs, lifted his man in the air, but stepped off the mat and so had to break and come back to the center. At eight minutes his opponent got behind him and just played safe, winning on points by a close margin.

Stockton met Kyburgh, a Swiss, who won the 174 lb. Don got behind, bringing his man to the mat three times in two minutes, but could not hold him. In the third getaway Kyburgh tripped Don, who went on one shoulder but got up instantly. The whistle blew. The referee appealed to the judge twice before the judge gave his own decision as the fall came so fast neither of them was sure. This left us without a man in the finals and the wrestlers' camp was rather blue that night.

However, next day we did a whole lot better. Trifunov defeated the English wrestler, which gave him third place. Letcford had to defeat two men, an Englishman and a Frenchman, to secure third place. Don Stockton was up last and he gave us the biggest thrill of all when he defeated the American, Hammard, in three minutes, and after that defeated a South

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American on points to win second place. This gave us two thirds and one seconds, which in the points system would give us four points for a team of five men. Not a bad average.

I feel sure from what I saw that the style and technique our men showed was as good as any of the European and American wrestlers at Amsterdam.

What should we do to produce a winning team for 1932?

My advice is to the coaches of Canada. Train your men to be aggressive, don't be satisfied to see them win a point decision. Teach them to bridge high when turning from one shoulder to another and get them to practice bridging. Give them plenty of competition."

Boxing

In preparing for the boxing trials it was decided to limit each branch to two entries in each class. This seemed only fair and reasonable epecially when it was understood that each Branch would conduct elimination tournaments, having the winners and runners-up represent them at the final trials. However, several boxers who were eliminated in provincial tournaments requested that they have the opportunity of competing in the finals paying their own expenses in connection with their competition. This situation occurred in three classes, and as the boys were very evenly matched and it was the duty of your Committee to see that the best boys in their respective classes were sent to represent Canada, it was decided that these boys should not be barred from the competition.

Due to an unfortunate error in making the draw for the preliminary bouts for the first evening, it was found that there were four classes in which they would be byes for the second evening. As it would have been manifestly unfair to allow boxers to have byes in the semi-final round it was decided that the boys who had drawn byes would have to box exhibition bouts with suitable opponents at the beginning of the programme for the second evening.

Entries were received from every Branch in the Union, with the exception of Saskatchewan, there being 46 boxers entered in the eight classes contested. The entries were as follows:—

112 Lb. Class—W. Ferguson, Earl Pickering, Ernest Taylor, Ontario; W. Weatherhead, Manitoba; F. Neal, British Columbia; E. Smith, F. Martin, Quebec; Don Wells, Alberta.

118 Lb. Class—G. Donovan, J. Lifford, Maritime; V. Glionna, R. Crothers, Ontario; George Holden, Manitoba; J. Connolly, Quebec.

126 Lb. Class—John Grant, Sam Hackett, Eddie Judge, Ontario; W. Drain, Manitoba; A. Dunn, A. Gloutney, H. Stewart, Quebec.

135 Lb. Class—Frank Battaglia, J. Wilson, Manitoba; W. S. Putwain, Wm. McGrath, Ontario; F. Volkert, F. McCormick, Quebec.

147 Lb. Class—Ray Smillie, J. T. Jackson, H. W. Williams, Ontario; A. McLeod, Thunder Bay; H. Smith, M. Chisholm, J. O'Connor, Quebec.

160 Lb. Class—E. Cleven, Manitoba; H. Chevrier, Ottawa; C. B. Storch, British Columbia; A. Brodeur, J. Kendell, Quebec; S. B. Solomon, Ontario.

175 Lb. Class—J. Melville, Don Carrick, Ontario; C. Davies, Jean Ratelle, Quebec.

Heavyweight Class—Harry Hills, Ontario; C. Druce, Quebec–

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Forty-one bouts in all were contested, four being exhibition bouts at the beginning of the second evening's performance and only one was stopped owing to the disqualification of a competitor. This disqualification occurred in the fourth bout of the preliminaries, in which Willie Ferguson, of Ontario, was matched against Don Wells, of Alberta. The latter, only a youth, did not show up to weigh in until nearly five o'clock on the night of the bouts and when weighed was almost three pounds overweight. Rather than move up into the bantamweight class he decided to take off the excess poundage and after a session in a Turkish bath returned to the Forum and weighed in within the flyweight limit. He had, however, weakened himself and when unable to withstand the aggressive attack of Ferguson he attempted to protect himself by hanging on. After repeatedly being warned for holding on he was disqualified in the second round. Wells had the appearance of being a real good boxer and it was indeed unfortunate that he was not in a condition to do himself justice.

The bouts resulted as follows, the decisions unless otherwise stated, being the verdict of the majority of the judges: the duration of the bouts being three rounds unless otherwise stated:—

112 Lb. Class—
Earl Pickering (Ontario) defeated W. Weatherhead (Manitoba).
F. Martin (Quebec) defeated F. Neel (British Columbia).
E. Taylor (Ontario) defeated F. Smith (Quebec).
W. Ferguson (Ontario) defeated Don Wells (Alberta).
Wells was disqualified in the second round by referee.
F. Martin (Quebec) defeated W. Ferguson (Ontario).
E. Taylor (Ontario) defeated E. Pickering (Ontario).
F. Martin (Quebec) defeated E. Taylor (Ontario).
Winner: Frank Martin, Quebec.
Runner-up—Ernest Taylor, Ontario.

118 Lb. Class—
V. Glionna (Ontario) defeated R. Crothers (Ontario).
J. Connolly (Quebec) defeated J. Lifford (Maritime Prov.)
G. Holden (Manitoba) defeated G. Donovan (Maritime Prov.)
V. Glionna (Ontario) boxed a three-round exhibition bout with B. McLeod (Quebec).
J. Connolly (Quebec) defeated G. Holden (Manitoba).
V. Glionna (Ontario) defeated J. Connolly (Quebec).
Glionna awarded decision by technical knockout in 2nd round.
Winner: Vincent Glionna (Ontario).
Runner-up: J. Connolly (Quebec).

126 Lb. Class—
S. Hackett (Ontario) defeated A. Cloutney (Quebec).
Wm. Drain (Manitoba) defeated J. Grant (Ontario).
H. S. Stewart (Quebec) defeated E. Judge (Ontario).
H. S. Stewart (Quebec) boxed a three-round exhibition bout with S. Carruthers (Quebec).
S. Hackett (Ontario) defeated Wm. Drain (Manitoba).
H. S. Stewart (Quebec) defeated S. Hackett (Ontario).
Winner: H. S. Stewart, Quebec.
Runner-up: Sam Hackett, Ontario.

135 Lb. Class—
F. McCormick (Quebec) defeated W. S. Putwain (Ontario).
F. Volkert (Quebec) defeated J. Wilson (Manitoba).
F. Battaglia (Manitoba), defeated W. McGrath (Ontario).
F. Volkert (Quebec) boxed a three-round exhibition bout with D. Daniel (Quebec).
F. McCormick (Quebec) defeated F. Battaglia (Manitoba).
F. Volkert (Quebec) defeated F. McCormick (Quebec).
Winner: F. Volkert, Quebec.
Runner-up: F. McCormick, Quebec.

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147 Lb. Class—
R. Smillie (Ontario) defeated H. Smith (Quebec).
A. McLeod (Thunder Bay) defeated H. Williams (Ontario).
McLeod awarded decision by knockout in first round.
J. T. Jackson (Ontario) defeated J. O'Connor (Quebec).
M. Chisholm (Quebec) defeated J. T. Jackson (Ontario).
R. Smillie (Ontario) defeated A. McLeod (Thunder Bay).
Smillie awarded decision by knockout in second round.
R. Smillie (Ontario) defeated M. Chisholm (Quebec).
Smillie awarded decision by technical knockout in third round.
Winner: Ray Smillie, Ontario.
Runner-up: M. Chisholm, Quebec.

160 Lb. Class—
C. B. Storch (British Columbia) defeated J. Kendell (Quebec).
A. Brodeur (Quebec) defeated A. Cleven (Manitoba).
H. Chevrier (Ottawa Valley) defeated S. B. Solomon (Ontario).
H. Chevrier (Ottawa Valley) boxed three-round exhibition bout with T. Sullivan (Quebec).
C. B. Storch (British Columbia) defeated A. Brodeur (Quebec).
H. Chevrier (Ottawa Valley) defeated C. B. Storch (B. C.)
Chevrier awarded decision on knockout in first round.
Winner: Honore Chevrier, Ottawa Valley.
Runner-up: C. B. Storch, British Columbia.

175 Lb. Class—
D. Carrick (Ontario) defeated J. Ratelle (Quebec).
C. Davies (Quebec) defeated J. Melville (Ontario).
D. Carrick (Ontario) defeated C. Davies Quebec).
Carrick awarded decision on technical knockout in first round.
Winner: Donald Carrick, Ontario.
Runner-up: C. Davies, Quebec.

Heavyweight Class—
H. Hills (Ontario) defeated C. Druce (Quebec).
Hills awarded decision by technical knockout in third round.
Winner: Harry Hills, Ontario.
Runner-up: C. Druce, Quebec.

Immediately after the bouts were concluded on Monday evening the Boxing and Wrestling Committee of the Candian Olympic Committee met at the Windsor Hotel to choose the team to represent Canada at the Olympic Games. The following were in attendance:

Major D. S. Forbes, Montreal; W. Keegan, Montreal; L. E. Metivier, Montreal; W. E. Northey, Montreal; Fred E. Nobert, Toronto, and Chas. E. Higginbottom, Toronto (Chairman).

As the Canadian Olympic Committee had advised the Boxing and Wrestling Committee that the expenses of seven boxers only would be defrayed by the Olympic Committee it was unanimously decided by the members present that no representative would be sent in the heavyweight class.

Owing to the fact that the showing of the boxers in the middleweight class did not, in the opinion of the Committee, merit the sending of the winner at the expense of the Olympic Committee, it was decided on motion of Major D. S. Forbes and W. Keegan, that should the City of Ottawa be prepared to finance Honore Chevrier to the Games that the Committee would recommend that he be included on the team.

It was moved by W. Keegan and Major D. S. Forbes that Dan McDonald, of Toronto, be included on the wrestling team at the expense of the Olympic Committee. McDonald's showing at the wrestling trials was such that while the Committee favored including him on the team at the

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time the selections were made this action was impossible owing to the restrictions of the Olympic Committee which had decided that the expense of only three wrestlers would be paid. The inclusion of McDonald was made possible by the dropping of representatives in two boxing classes.

After a lengthy discussion, in which the Quebec delegates strongly opposed any move which would keep F. Volkert, the winner of the light-weight class from being sent to the Games, and in which the Chairman and W. Keegan, of Winnipeg, just as strongly maintained that F. Battaglia, of Winnipeg, who had, in the opinion of the majority, been a victim of a bad decision on the part of the judges, should be given consideration, it was moved by Major Forbes, seconded by Mr. Keegan, that both F. Volkert and F. Battaglia be sent in the 135 lb. class and that it would be left to the discretion of the Manager of the Boxing team to make the decision or to arrange with competent judges to decide which one would represent Canada at the games. In coming to this decision the Committee took into consideration the excellent performance of Battaglia and that no competition was held between he and Volkert who at the time he entered the competition was suffering from an accident and it was deemed unwise to hold a contest between the two prior to their departure.

I would recommend that before another Olympic Trial competition is held that a uniform method of judging for judges be decided upon. From a close scrutiny of the judges' score sheets for the bouts it is almost impossible to find any two of the judges scoring the same way and while in some instances the judges were unanimous in their decisions there were many cases in which such a condition was not the case. In the main, the decisions of the judges were concurred in by the members of your Committee there were, however, some instances, especially the decision which was awarded to F. McCormick over F. Battaglia, in which the Committee were of the opinion that mistakes had been made.

I am fully convinced that a change is necessary in the manner in which decisions are made in Olympic boxing and wrestling competitions and from experience gained not only this year, but in previous Olympics, I would recommend that the Canadian Olympic Committee take up with the International Boxing Federation and the International Olympic Committee the matter of having decisions in future Olympics made by four competent judges and a referee, the four judges to be selected from four diferent nations competing at the Games. While realizing to the full that the same difficulty irrespective of numbers is liable to prevail, still the possibility of national prejudice would be greatly minimized by an enlargement of the number of judges.

Mr. Nobert, in dealing with the boxing competition, says:—

"As the result of fine long days of boxing that ended the last night in wild excitement the following results were officially declared:—

"The results without doubt proved a very bitter disappointment. Profiting from the experiences in Paris in 1924, our boys were taught and trained to box strictly according to rules, and to our astonishment ninety per cent. of the referees and judges were strictly ignorant of any rules and it seemed we were favoured with such referee and judges when a Canadian boy was boxing. They in every respect favoured the boxer of the head down, hammering and butting type in preference to the boxer and the wild disorder and demonstration of the final night was directed at the officials. Some of their decisions as in the earlier stages of the tournament, were so bad that it was indeed comical. The incident alone of Volkert being knocked out fully five seconds after the sound of the bell at the end of the first round of his bout, when the referee claimed he did not see the blow, was just one demonstration of the ignorance outside the ring. In fairness to our nominations of referee and judges, they were in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others, the only qualified officials at the bouts.

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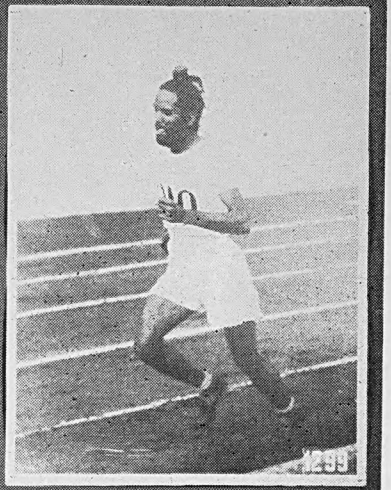
Autograph fiends
H. M. Abrahams, 1924 100 metres winner, signs for Miss Smith.

Canadian girls in moment of relaxation

The Stadium during one of the races.



One of India's representatives

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"The cure for this lies with the International Boxing Federation and unless something is done in the future to safeguard against any repetitions of this nature, it would be far better to keep our boxing team at home.

"I would strongly urge that the Olympic Committee take this matter up at the very first opportunity and would recommend the appointment of four referees and eight judges of international reputation to act at the next games. These judges and referees be appointed one year in advance and names submitted to every country along with their qualification. If necessary, the country holding the games should pay the expenses of such officials.

"Another point which I would like to bring to the attention of the Olympic Committee is, that after a boy has trained hard for several months, is three rounds of boxing against an opponent, equally in good condition, long enough to decide a winner? In the last games a great many of the bouts were very hard to judge and in my opinion an extra round would have helped greatly in determining the winner.

"H. Stewart did not compete owing to a bad ear obtained in Montreal at the trials, and Volkert who was a spare man in the lightweight class, agreed to make the lighter class and therefore took Stewart's place. Stewart, although he knew he was not going to compete, did not let up on his training, and kept working out every day along with the other boys. He realized his ear was a big handicap, but never-the-less was willing to go on if called upon.

"F. Gallagher was a very willing worker, and also provided the necessary humour. F. Carrol, although having been sent by a private individual, gave us his best and treated every one alike. He was of great assistance to the team and I want to take this opportunity of thanking him most heartily for his assistance and coaching.

"I desire to thank the Olympic Committee for their kind treatment and assistance, and every member of the team for their whole-hearted co-operation. In all my experiences in handling teams, I have never managed a more mannerly and gentlemanly team. Their conduct in and out of the ring was the subject of much favourable criticism, and although they did not bring back the honours they deserved, they upheld the reputation of Canada."

—o—

Boxing

Flyweight (112 lbs.)

(20 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—H. Miller (U.S.A.) vs. M. Sartos (Belgium), M. Fexis (Greece) vs. J. Turra Rivera (Chili), J. Kieffer (Luxemburg) vs. A. Goana (Mexico).

First Round—J. J. Trillo (Argentine) vs. C. Taylor (Great Britain), F. Martin (Canada) vs. A. Apell (France), O. Nilson (Norway) vs. B. Lebanon (South Africa), M. McDonah (Irish Free State) vs. B. Bril (Holland), J. Vilanova Pueyo (Spain) vs. A. Kocsis (Hungary), A. Bohman (Sweden vs. H. Ausbock (Germany), Marcel Sartos (Belgium) vs. C. Cavagnoli (Italy), M Fexis (Greece) vs. A. Gaona (Mexico).

Second Round—C. Taylor vs. A. Apell, B. Lebanon vs. B. Bril, A. Kocsis vs. H. Ausbock, C. Cavagnoli vs. A. Gaona.

Semi-final—A. Apell vs. B. Lebanon, A. Kocsis vs. C. Cavagnoli.

Final—A. Apell vs. A. Kocsis.

Winner—A. Kocsis (Hungary).

In the fight for third prize C. Cavagnoli beat B. Lebanon.

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Bantamweight (118 Pounds).
(18 Competitors).

Elimination Rounds—S. Glon (Poland) vs. O. Sanchez Martinez (Chili), I. Bjerke (Norway) vs. J. Daley (U.S.A.)

First Round—F. Okamoto (Japan) vs. F. Traynor (Irish Free State), R. van Rumbeek (Belgium) vs. C. Robledo (Argentine), F. Ortiz (Mexico) vs. V. Tamagnini (Italy), E. Mignard (France) vs. J. Garland (Great Britain), H. Ziglarsti (Germany) vs. V. Glionna (Canada), C. A. Fahrenholz (Denmark) vs. H. Isaacs (South Africa), L. Mollstrom (Sweden))vs. J. Szeles (Hungary), O. Sanchez Martinez (hCili) vs. J. Daley (U.S.A.).

Second Round—F. Traynor vs. C. Robledo, V. Tamagnini vs. J. Garland, V. Glionna vs. H. Isaacs, J. Szeles vs. J. Daley.

Semi-final—F. Traynor vs. V. Tamagnini, H. Isaacs vs. J. Daley.

Final—V. Tamagnini vs. J. Daley.

Winner—V. Tamagnini (Italy).
In the fight for third prize H. Isaacs beat F. Traynor.

Featherweight (126 Pounds)
(18 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—G. Kelly (Irish Free State) vs. R. Chr. R. Madsen (Denmark), R. E. Gustafson (Sweden) vs. G. Boireau (Frence).

First Round—F. Montefiore (Italy) vs. H. G. Devine (U.S.A.), R. Talan (Mexico) vs. K. O. Vakeva (Finland), J. Munoz Panades (Spain) vs. L. van Klaveren (Holland), M. Gelbai (Hungary) vs. F. M. Perry (Great Britain), E. Kloos (Germany) vs. L. Biquet (Belgium), F. Volkers (Canada) vs. J. Gorny (Poland), V. Peralta (Argentine) vs. A. Olsen (Norway), R. Chr. R. Madsen (Denmark) vs. G. Boireau (France).

Second Round—H. G. Devine vs. K. O. Vakeva, L. van Klaveren vs. F. M. Perry, L. Biquet vs. J. Gorny, V. Peralta vs. G. Boireau.

Semi-final—H. G. Devine vs. L. van Klaveren, L. Biquet vs. V. Peralta.

Final—L. van Kleveren vs. V. Peralta.

Winner—L van Klaveren (Holland).
In the fight for third prize H. G. Devine beat L. Biquet.

Lightweight (135 Pounds).
(24 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—T. Potsch (Czecho-Slovakia) vs. S. M. Halaiko (U.S.A.), A. Szaboty (Hungary) vs. W. Majchrzycki (Poland), V. A. Resch (Finland) vs. P. Buonfiglio (Argentine), H. Lind (Norway) vs. F. Dubbers (Germany), W. O'Shea (Irish Free State) vs. J. Diaz Hernandes (Chili), K. Markevicius (Latvia) vs. G. Carcagne (France), P. Godart (Belgium) vs. G. Berggren (Sweden), F. Battaglia (Canada) vs. R. C. Smith (South Africa).

First Round—R. Webster (Great Britain) vs. D. Baan (Holland), M. Sancassiani (Luxemburg) vs. H. Nielsen (Denmark), R. Sanz Jusa (Spain) vs. C. Orlandi (Italy), R. Talan (Mexico) vs. C. Bissett (Rhodesia), S. M. Halaiko (U.S.A.) vs. W. Majchrzychi (Poland), P. Buonfiglio (Argentine) vs. F. Dubbers (Germany), J. Diaz Hernandes (Chili) vs. G. Carcagne (France), G. Berggren (Sweden) vs. R. C. Smith (South Africa).

Second Round—D. Baan vs. H. Nielsen, C. Orlandi vs. C. Bissett, S. M. Halaiko vs. P. Buonfiglio, J. Diaz Hernandes vs. G. Berggren.

Semi-final—H. Nielsen vs. G. Orlandi, S. M. Halaiko vs. G. Berggren.

Final—C. Orlandi vs. S. M. Malaiko.

Winner—C. Orlandi (Italy).
In the fight for third prize G. Berggren beat H. Nielsen.

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Welterweight (147 Pounds).

Eliminating Rounds—A. Nuss (Luxemburg) vs. V. Palm (Esthonia), T. Lown (U.S.A.) vs. R. Landini (Argentine), D. F. Fernandez Fagundez (Spain) vs. K. Usuda (Japan). W. Walter (Germany) vs. L Hall (Rhodesia), J. Fraberger Austria) vs. R. Smillie (Canada), A. Sande (Denmark) vs. P. J. Lenehan (Irish Free State).

First Round—H. T. Dunn (Great Britain) vs. R. Canova (Italy), S. F. Johansson (Sweden)vs. E. Morgan (New Zealand), F. Nekolny (Czecho-Slovakia) vs. R. Calataud (France), F. V. Ellis (South Africa) vs. K. J. Hellstrom (Finland), A. Anneet (Belgium) vs. C. Bloomers (Holland), V. Palm Esthonia) vs. R. Dandini (Argentine), K. Ssuda (Japan) vs. L. Hall (Rhodesia), R. Smillie (Canada) vs. P. J. Lenehan (Irish Free State).

Second Round—R. Canova vs. E. Morgan, R. Calataud vs. K. J. Hellstrom, C. Blommers vs. R. Landini, K. Ssuda vs. R. Smillie.

Semi-final—E. Morgan vs. R. Calataud, R. Landini vs. R. Smillie.

Final—E. Morgan vs. R. Landini.

Winner—E. Morgan (New Zealand).

In the fight for third prize R. Smillie beat R. Calataud.

Middleweight (160 Pounds).
(18 Competitors).

Eliminating Round—B. Caldis (Greece) vs. A. Leidmann (Germany).

First Round—G. Fixius (Luxemburg) vs. J. Hermanek (Czecho-Slovakia), S. T. C. Campuzano (Spain) vs. H. H. Henderson (U.S.A.), J. Snopek (Poland) vs. F. G. Mallin (Great Britain), M. Langlet (France) vs. H. Curi (Argentine), J. I. Ludvigsen (Denmark) vs. P. Toscani (Italy), H. Chevrier (Canada) vs. O. E. Kjallander (Sweden), A. Wilson (South Africa) vs. J. J. Chase (Irish Free State), A. Leidmann (Germany) vs. L. Steyaert (Belgium).

Second Round—J. Hermanek vs. H. H. Henderson, F. G. Mallin vs. H. Curi, P. Toscani vs. O. E. Kjallander, J J. Chase vs. L. Steyaert.

Semi-final—J. Hermanek vs. F. G. Mallin, P Toscani vs. L. Steyaert.

Final—J. Hermanek vs. P. Toscani.

Winner—P. Toscani (Italy).

In the fight for third prize L. Steyaert beat F. G. Mallin.

Light-heavyweight (175 Pounds).
(16 Competitors).

First Round—D. Ceccarelli (Italy) vs. D. D. McCorkindale (South Africa), R. Fouquet (France) vs. J. Vinca (Latvia), D. S. Ojeda (Chili) vs. V. A. P. Avendano (Argentine), J. Walter (Luxemburg) vs. D. Carrick (Canada), L. Lucas (U.S.A.) vs. E. Pistulla (Germany), P. Montllor Pastor (Spain) vs. W. L. Murphy (Irish Free State), E. O. Johansson (Sweden) vs. K. Miljon Holland), A. J. Cleverley (New Zealand) vs. A. Jackson (Great Britain).

Second Round—D. D. McCorkindale vs. J. Vinca, V. A. P. Avendano vs. D. Carrick, E. Pistulla vs. W. L Murphy, K. Miljon vs. A. Jackson.

Semi-final—D. D. McCorkindale vs. V. A. P. Avendano, E. Pistulla vs. K. Miljon.

Final—V. A. P. Avendano vs. E. Pistulla.

Winner—V. A. P. Avendano (Argentine).

In the fight for third prize K. Miljon beat D. D. McCorkindale.

Heavyweight (Any Weight).
(10 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—M. Flanagan (Irish Free State) vs. J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine), J. W. Goyder (Great Britain) vs. S. Oly (Holland).

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First Round—A. Kalatchatz (U.S.A.) vs. S. Sorsdal (Norway), H. Schonrath (Germany) vs. N. A. Ramm (Sweden), G. Gardebois (France) vs. M. J. Michaelsen (Denmark), J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine) vs. S. Oly (Holland).

Semi-final—S. Sorsdal vs. N. A. Ramm, M. J. Michaelsen vs. J. A. Rodriguez.

Final—N. A. Ramm vs. J. A. Rodriguez.

Winner—J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine).

In the fight for third prize M. J. Michaelsen beat S. Sorsdal.

Previous Boxing Results.

Flyweight.

1920. F. de Genero (U.S.A.).
1924. F. La Barba (U.S.A.).
1928. A. Koscis (Hungary).

Bantamweight.

1908. H. Thomas (Great Britain).
1920. Walker (South Africa).
1924. W. Smith (South Africa).
1928. V. Tamagnini (Italy).

Featherweight.

1908. R. K. Gunn (Great Britain).
1920. Fritsch (France).
1924. F. Fields (U.S.A.).
1928. L. van Klaveren (Holland).

Lightweight.

1908. F. Grace (Great Britain).
1920. S. A. Mossberg (U.S.A.).
1924. H. Nielsen (Denmark).
1928. C. Orlandi (Italy).

Welterweight.

1920. Schneider (Canada).
1924. J. Delarge (Belgium).
1928. E. Morgan (New Zealand).

Middleweight.

1908. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Great Britain).
1920. H. W. Mallin (Great Britain).
1924. H. W. Malin (Great Britain).
1928. P. Toscani (Italy).

Light-heavyweight.

1920. E. P. Eagan (U.S.A.).
1924. H. J. Mitchell (Great Britain).
1928. V. A. P. Avendano (Argentine).

Heavyweight.

1908. A. L. Oldman (Great Britain).
1920. Rawson (Great Britain).
1924. O. Von Porat (Norway).
1928. J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine).

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Wrestling

RESULTS.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Placings by Nations

Country	No. of Places Obtained 1st	2nd	3rd
Finland	2	2	1
Sweden	2	—	—
Switzerland	1	1	1
U.S.A.	1	1	—
Esthonia	1	—	—
Canada	—	1	2
France	—	1	2
Belgium	—	1	—
Great Britain	—	—	1

The system of determining second and third places in the Catch-as-Catch-Can style is known as the Bergvall system, which provides that all those who have been defeated by the winner compete for second place; and all those defeated by the second prize winner compete for third position.

The system of pairing competitors is in accordance with the numbers allotted to the competitors, the lowest number automatically being coupled with the next lowest, etc.

Bantam-weight.

1. Piquet (Switzerland)
2. Ford (Australia)
3. Rozan (France)
4. Hewitt (U.S.A.)
5. Sansum (Great Britain)
6. Makinen (Finland)
7. Trifanou (Canada)
8. Spapen (Belgium)

1, 4 → 4; 6, 8 → 6; 4, 6 → 6

2nd Prize: 4, 5 → 5; 5, 8 → 8

3rd Prize: 5, 7 → 7

Sansum (Great Britain) qualified for both 2nd and 3rd places, but in the wrestle-off was twice defeated.

Feather-weight.

1. Putsep (Estonia)
2. Angus (Great Britain)
3. Macdonald (Canada)
4. Minder (Switzerland)
5. Nord (Norway)
6. Morrison (U.S.A.)
7. Bressincks (Belgium)
8. Pihlajamaki (Finland)
9. Rottenfluc (France))

2; 3, 4 → 4; 6, 8 → 6; 4, 6 → 6

2nd Prize: 4, 7 → 7; 4, 8 → 8

3rd Prize: 4, 9 → 4*

*No. 4 winner by forfeit; No. 9 injured.

Light-weight.

1. Berryman (U.S.A.)
2. Malmberg (Sweden)
3. Kapp (Estonia)
4. Jorgensen (Denmark)
5. Mackenzie (Great Britain)
6. Leino (Finland)
7. Pacome (France)
8. Smet (Belgium)
9. Nilsen (Norway)
10. Shinmen (Japan)
11. Mollet (Belgium)

1, 3 → 3; 6, 7 → 7; 9, 11 → 9; 3, 9 → 3

2nd Prize: 1, 4 → 4; 4, 7 → 7; 7, 9 → 7

3rd Prize: 4, 6 → 6; 6, 7 → 6

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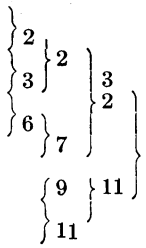
Welter-weight.

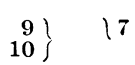
1. Cook (Great Britain)
2. Appleton (U.S.A.)
3. Praks (Estonia)
4. Tomazos (Greece)
5. Jacobsen (Denmark)
6. Roosen (Belgium)
7. Letchford (Canada)
8. Keyserman (Switzerland)
9. Jourlin (France)
10. Morris (Australia)
11. Haavisto (Finland)



2nd Prize

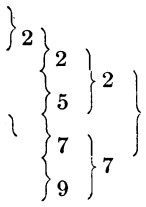
3rd Prize

3 withdrew: leaving



Middle-weight.

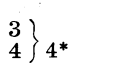
1. Bolger (Australia)
2. Kyburz (Switzerland)
3. Praeg (South Africa)
4. Rabin (Great Britain)
5. Stockton (Canada)
6. Vanderherten (Belgium)
7. Hammond (U.S.A.)
8. Denniel (France)
9. Pekkala (Finland)



2nd Prize

7 withdrew, leaving:

3rd Prize

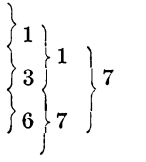


*By forfeit, 3 having injured knee.

The third prize winner, it will be noted (the same occurred in the Heavy-weight) arrived at that distinction without winning a single contest.

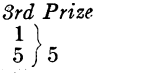
Light Heavy-weight.

1. Edwards (U.S.A.)
2. Rosenquist (Finland)
3. Van Aersse (Belgium)
4. Rowe (Great Britain)
5. Lefebvre (France)
6. Bogli (Switzerland)
7. Sjoestedt (Sweden)



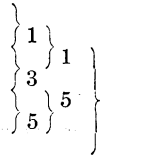
2nd Prize

3rd Prize

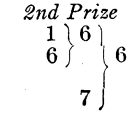


Heavy-weight.

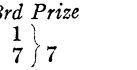
1. George (U.S.A.)
2. MacCready (Canada)
3. Wernli (Switzerland)
4. Charlier (Belgium)
5. Richtoft (Sweden)
6. Sihvola (Finland)
7. Dame (France)



2nd Prize



3rd Prize



*By forfeit, 1 withdrawing.

Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
Bantam	Finland	Belgium	Canada
Feather	U.S.A.	Finland	Switzerland
Light	Esthonia	France	Finland
Welter	Finland	U.S.A.	Canada
Middle	Switzerland	Canada	Great Britain
Light-heavy	Sweden	Switzerland	France
Heavy	Sweden	Finland	France

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Greco-Roman.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
Bantam	Esthonia	Czecho-Slov.	Italy
Feather	Hungary	Hungary	Italy
Light	Finland	Germany	Finland
Middle	Egypt	Sweden	Esthonia
Light-heavy	Sweden	Germany	Finland
Heavy	Germany	Finland	Germany

WRESTLING RESULTS, 1908-1938.

Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Bantam.

1908. N. Mehnert (U.S.A.).
1924. Pihlajamaki (Finland).
1928. K. Machinen (Finland).

Featherweight.

1908. G. S. Dole (U.S.A.).
1920. C. E. Ackerley (U.S.A.).
1924. Reed (U.S.A.).
1928. A. Morrison (U.S.A.).

Lightweight.

1908. G. de Relwyskow (Great Britain).
1920. Antilla (Finland).
1924. Vis (U.S.A.).
1928. O. Kapp (Esthonia).

Welterweight.

1924. Gehri (Switzerland).
1928. A. J. Havisto (Finland).

Middleweight.

1908. S. V. Bacon (Great Britain)
1920. Leino (Finland).
1924. Haggman (Switzerland).
1928. E. Kyburg (Switzerland)

Light-heavyweight.

1924. Spellman (U.S.A.)
1928. T. S. Sjostedt (Sweden).

Heavyweight.

1908. G. C. O'Kelly (Great Britain).
1920. Rotte (Switzerland).
1924. Steele (U.S.A.).
1928. J. C. Richthof (Sweden).

GRECO-ROMAN.

Bantam.

1924. Putsep (Esthonia).
1928. K. Lucht (Germany).

Featherweight.

1912. K. Koskelo (Finland).

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1920. Friman (Finland).
1924. Antilla (Finland).
1928. V. Wali (Esthonia).

Lightweight.

1908. E. Porro (Italy).
1912. K. Ware (Finland).
1920. K. Ware (Finland).
1924. Friman (Finland).
1928. L. Keresztes (Hungary).

Middleweight (A).

1908. F. M. Martenson (Sweden).
1912. C. Johansson (Sweden).
1920. Westergren (Sweden).
1924. Westerlund (Finland).
1928. V. A. Kokkinen (Finland).

Middleweight (B).

1908. Weckman (Finland).
1912. A. Ahlgren (Sweden).
F. Boling (Finland).
(In this event after a nine hours' contest the match had to be declared a draw.)
1920. C. Johansson (Sweden).
1924. Westergren (Sweden).
1928. S. Moustafa (Egypt).

Heavyweight.

1908. R. Weisz (Hungary).
1912. V. Saarela (Finland).
1920. Lindfors (Sweden).
1924. Deglane (France).
1928. J. R. Svensson (Sweden).

THE MARATHON WINNER SALUTES THE FLAG

El Quafi, France, surrounded by French officials, pays tribute as the national colors are raised on the stadium flagstaff.

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Cycling

(Contributed by R. E. Coupland, Hon. Manager, Canadian Olympic Cycling Team)

THE failure of the Canadian Olympic Cycling Team to secure points for Canada at Amsterdam was very disappointing to the officials of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, and also to the members of the Canadian Olympic Committee. It was felt, before the games, that Canada, in view of the development of several promising cyclists, would provide some point winners. As the result of the efforts of a number of enthusiasts, cycling in Canada had made considerable progress during the few years preceding the 1928 games. The team, as selected, was considered to possess much strength and in competitions in Poland and England, following the Olympic games, the athletes were able to demonstrate that they did possess the ability they had displayed previous to proceeding to Amsterdam.

In Europe cycling enjoys great popularity, and the opportunities for competition of the finest type are very prevalent, in marked contrast to the situation in Canada. Although given every assistance by the Canadian officials and sent to the races in good physical condition, the Canadians suffered several handicaps, with the result that their showing was regarded as most creditable. Unnecessary restrictions prevented the Canadians from using the cement track in the Stadium for training and they had no opportunity to familiarize themselves with racing on cement. In addition consistent wet weather proved a real handicap, as it forced the officials to run off all the preliminary heats in one night, when the weather was very cold and damp. This was a hardship to the Canadians, as, with a small team, it meant that the same riders had to compete in practically all the events without sufficient rest, giving other nations with larger teams the advantage of having fresh riders for many of the events.

Davis represented Canada in the 1000 meters sprint race, losing to Bernhardt, of Germany, in the preliminary heat and to Malvassis, of Argentine, in the repechage. Bernhardt finished fourth in the final.

Final Placings

1. Beaufrand, France
2. Mazairac, Holland
3. Flack Hansen, Denmark
4. Bernhardt, Germany

In the 2000 metres tandem race Elder and Houting, representing Canada, were eliminated in the first heat when their machine broke down.

Final Placings

1. Van-Dyk, Leene, Holland
2. Sibbit, Chambers, Great Britain
3. Kother, Bernhardt, Germany
4. Lanzi, Corzi, Italy

An excellent effort was turned in by Elder in the 1,000 metres time trial when he covered the distance in 1 min. 19 secs., to tie with Donnelly, Ireland.

Final Placings

1. W. Falck Hansen, Denmark, 1 minutes 14 2-5 seconds
2. Bosch van Drakenstein, Holland, 1 minute 15 1-5 secs.
3. Gray, Australia, 1 minute 15 2-5 seconds
4. Dayen, France, 1 minute 16 seconds
5. Einsiedel, Germany, 1 minute 17 1-5 seconds
6. Kerridge, Great Britain, 1 minute 18 seconds

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Peden, Elder, Davies and Houting constituted the team in the 4000 metres team pursuit race, and in the preliminary round finished second, in their heat to Germany. As this was the fastest heat in the five the Canadians qualified for the semi-final stage but had to bow to the superiority of the French team being defeated by 20 yards.

Final Placings

1. Italy
2. Holland
3. Great Britain
4. France

The 102 mile road race, in which Canada was represented by Laporte, Tourville and Peden, was a strenuous affair, in which the Canadians met with all kinds of trouble. Peden suffered twice from tire trouble while Tourville was thrown over the handle-bars of his machine while riding through the town of Hearlem, a small boy stepping from the sidewalk directly in front of the Canadian. Elder was forced to give up at the 60 mile mark.

Final Placings

Individual Race

	Name	Country	Time hr.	min.	sec.
1.	H. Hansen	Denmark	4	17	18
2.	Southall	Great Britain	4	55	6
3.	Carlson	Sweden	5	0	17
4.	Gardi	Italy	5	2	5
5.	Lauterwasser	Great Britain	5	2	57
6.	Amstein	Switzerland	5	4	48
25.	Middleton	Great Britain	5	16	46
37.	Marshall	Great Britain	5	26	39

Team Race

(Addition of times of first three of each nation to finish)

	Country	Time hr.	min.	sec
1.	Denmark	15	9	14
2.	Great Britain	15	14	49
3.	Sweden	15	27	49
4.	Italy	15	33	12
5.	Belgium	15	33	50
6.	Switzerland	15	35	41

Peden and Elder, following the games, accepted the invitation of the Polish Wheelmen's Association to ride in Warsaw where they did very well, winning a number of events. Later they rode in England where they won the international pursuit race from M. G. Southall and Percy Wyld, the English team. They also accounted for several other events in competition at Herne Hill.

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Lacrosse

(Contributed by D. K. McKenzie, Honorary Manager New Westminster Lacrosse Team.)

ACCORDING to Olympic procedure, the nation conducting the Games has the privilege of staging two "demonstration" sports. The Dutch Olympic Committee selected "Karfball," a native game, and Lacrosse as the two demonstration games for 1928. Lacrosse was placed on the program in deference to the wishes of the Canadian Olympic Committee and Great Britain and the United States of America were invited to participate, along with Canada, in a triangular contest.

Lacrosse was a part of the Olympic programme at London in 1908 when Canada defeated Great Britain 14 goals to 10. At that time the laws of Lacrosse in the various countries differed slightly and a special code was used. At various intervals since then efforts have been made to have lacrosse added to the regular program, and the demonstration at Amsterdam was for the purpose of interesting the Olmpic officials in the game.

The Canadian Olympic Committee assigned to the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association the task of selecting a Canadian team. The C.A.L.A decided that the 1927 winners of the Mann Cup, emblematic of the Canadian championship, should have the right to represent Canada at Amsterdam. New Westminster, British Columbia, won the Canadian championship and after considerable effort succeeded in raising the necessary finances; the agreement with the Canadian Olympic Committee placing the responsibility of financing the undertaking upon the shoulders of the Canadian Lacrosse authorities. The objective set was $13,000. The Olympic Committee contributed $2,000, the Province of British Columbia $2,500, and the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, $1,000 each, the balance being made up by gate receipts from the exhibition games conducted by the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association as the team crossed Canada, and by subscriptions from Organizations and private citizens.

The team was made up as follows: William Patchell, Coach; Leo Gregory, Captain; Walter Wilkie, Bobby Bourne, Johnny Stoddart, Cyril Doyle, Johnny Vernon, William Fraser, Nels Atkinson, E. G. Burnett, Bud Farrow Carl Grauer, Bob Mackie, George Feeney, Haddie Stoddart, Willis Patchell, Jack Woods, Ab. Brown, and D. K. McKenzie, Manager.

The team left New Westminster on July 11th and indulged in exhibition games at Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, sailing from Quebec on the Empress of Scotland on July 18th in company with the second body of Olympic representatives in charge of J. H. Crocker.

Disembarking at Southampton on July 25th the team proceeded to London, where it was met and welcomed by officers of the English Lacrosse Union. Reaching Amsterdam the next day the party was received by the Canadian officials and escorted to very comfortable quarters adjacent to the Stadium.

In Amsterdam we found considerable difficulty in finding a suitable place to practice, receiving no consideration or co-operation from the Dutch officials.

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After talking with the U. S. A Lacrosse Officials, Mr. W. C. Schmeisser, Mr. Charles L. Ornstein and Dr. Van Orman, it was apparent that there would be considerable difficulty in settling on a set of rules as the British, American and Canadian code all differed to some extent. As the British did not have a Lacrosse representative in Amsterdam, we received their consent by wire, to proceed, and after several conferences, worked out a compromise to our mutual satisfaction.

The chief points of differences in the game as played in the various countries has to do with the periods of play and with the question of substitution. In Canada and the U. S. A. it is customary to play four quarters as against two halves in England. In England lacrosse is a winter sport and for this reason the players are able to do with one period of rest Substitution is allowed both in Canada and the U. S. A., it being permissible for the captain or coach to withdraw a player, through their injury or other reason, and substitute another at any pause in the game. In England this is not pemitted and if a man has to leave the field through injury the opposing side must withdraw a man to equalize the number. At Amsterdam the three nations agreed upon two "halves" and limited substitution.

United States fielded their championship club, the Johns Hopkins University Team, but Great Britain selected a team from all over the country, all but two of the squad coming from Lancashire and Cheshire. The English were of the opinion that their system of a selected team worked out very well, although involving considerable work and expense.

The first game was played Sunday, August 5th, between the United States and Canada, and won by the United States, score 6 to 3. The game was scheduled to start at 3.15 p.m., immediately following the start of the Marathon, but owing to the women's high jump occupying a portion of the field, we were delayed one hour, with the result that before the game was half over the Marathon runners returned to the Stadium, and the last half of the game was played under most unfavorable conditions. There was a capacity crowd in the Stadium and it was too bad that we had to be so badly handicapped, particularly when the Dutch Official, Mr. Kellenback's attention was drawn to the danger on August 3rd, and we were assured everything would be O. K. The second game was played August 7th, between the British and the United States and won by the British, score 7 to 6. The third game was played August 9th, between the British and Canada, and won by Canada, score 9 to 5. As a result the series was a three-way tie.

My impression of the games is that the second and third, which unfortunately were played at 5 o'clock in the evening before a very small crowd, were much the better demonstrations, the play being faster and more continuous. In the first game the United States got away to an early lead, then played a defensive stalling game, which, while effective from a won and loss point of view, was not desirable for a proper demonstration. In fact the play at times was painfully slow to the point of dragging. During the entire series the teams played clean games, and the best of feeling prevailed between the players and officials.

The demonstration cannot be regarded as a real success, mainly because of the indifferent manner in which the arrangements were handled and the effect this had on the players. In this regard the comment of Mr. C. O. Lee, Honorary Secretary of the English Lacrosse Union, reporting to the British Olympic Committee is interesting: "The staging of a demonstration, however, has several drawbacks which lacrosse at Amsterdam did not escape. For example, in each of the three matches the time

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of starting was altered by the Stadium officials at the eleventh hour, the changes being made so late that in two cases the teams were changed and on the field, only to find the game postponed for one hour and a half and four hours, respectively. This, to say the least, is fraying to the nerves of players already somewhat on edge by reason of the importance of the occasion. How would our sprinters and jumpers feel under such circumstances? In the three cases, the game was suddenly put forward and as a consequence some interested spectators arrived just at half time. I do not wish to suggest for a moment that the Dutch authorities were lacking in courtesy or forethought, but that when a demonstration clashed in any way with a scheduled event, the former was shelved at once."

Mr. Lee could also have truthfully said that demonstrations failed to interest the public as they lack that spirit of competition present in actual championship contests. To really interest the public these games must be taken out of the exhibition class and placed in the championship category.

Mr. Lee points out that by a curious coincidence these countries scored 12 goals in the series. As the games were demonstrations only, a play-off was not provided, so that it was impossible to designate the holder of the unofficial world's championship title.

Before meeting at Amsterdam, the U. S. A. had never played either Canada or Great Britain, and Canada and Great Britain had not met for twenty years, so there was no indication as to form. The Amsterdam results must be considered very satisfactory, for they showed the three countries to be of about equal strength.

After a short holiday on the continent, our team assembled in London on August 21st, and were banqueted and taken to Windsor Castle and other points of interest by the South of England Lacrosse Union. We then proceeded to Manchester, playing two games against the pick of the North of England, winning at Manchester 11 to 7, and at Stockport, 13 to 6. In Stockport they have, I believe, the oldest Lacrosse Club in the world, being in continuous operation since 1875. At both places we were royally entertained, and a finer lot of sportsmen than the English Lacrosse officials and players cannot be found anywhere.

On our return to Canada we played in Montreal, Ottawa and Calgary. The team record on the trip was as follows: Games played, 11; won, 9; lost, 2. Goals scored, 110; against, 40.

While in Amsterdam representatives of the three countries met and agreed on the desirability of forming an International Federation of Amateur Lacrosse, with which to further the work of promoting lacrosse internationally and to seek recognition by an affiliation to the International Olympic Committee. P. J. Mulqueen, Lord Rochdale and Major-General Douglas MacArthur, respective chairmen of the Canadian, British and Olympic organizations, were asked to become patrons and all consented.

A tentative set of officers were elected at this meeting. If, however, owing to the undoubted difficulties of conducting bodily contact sports on an Olympic scale, lacrosse should not be placed on the Olympic programme. I am quite sure the trip did a good deal to stimulate the game among the three countries participating, particularly in England, who had not had a Canadian team visit them since 1908.

I desire to take this opportunity of thanking the various Canadian cities in which we have played for their generous hospitality, and also the members of the Canadian Olympic Committee for their co-operation at all times.

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Rowing

(Contributed by T. R. Loudon, Associate Manager of the Canadian Olypmic Team and Chairman of the Rowing Committee of the Canadian Olympic Committee.)

IN presenting this report on the rowing activities at the Olympic Games held in Amsterdam, 1928, I have in mind not only the actual occurrences at the Games, but also the lessons to be derived from those events.

The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen recommended to the Canadian Olympic Committee that an eight-oared crew, a double scull and a single sculler be sent to the games.

Joseph Wright, Jr., was recommended as the single sculler and the names of Joseph Wright, Jr., and John Guest were given at the same time as the chosen double scullers. These choices were made public at the time and had the added recommendation of Joseph Wright, Sr., the professional coach of the Argonaut Rowing Club, to which the scullers belonged.

It was felt by those responsible for the selections that these young men, whose ability as scullers was outstanding, would have no difficulty in competing in both the single and double scull events. Those members of your Committee who had seen double scull events at the Olympic Games of 1920 and 1924 had in mind the very poor competition in the double sculls at both those games.

Later in the season, the trials for eights, held at the Royal Canadian Henley Course, were won by the Argonaut Rowing Club. This eight-oared crew sailed for Amsterdam via England with a large contingent of the track and field, wrestling and swimming teams. The journey was one of the most harmonious the writer has ever experienced. That everything went so smoothly can be attributed to one thing; namely, the foresight and good organization of the officials of the Olympic Committee, who had worked for four years to bring about the comfort of the members of the teams.

Joseph Wright, Sr., the coach of the eight and the scullers, had arrived in Amsterdam some time previous to the main body of athletes and had settled comfortably with Joseph Wright, Jr., and John Guest after their competition at the Royal Henley in England.

The course on the Sloten Canal, some few miles outside the main centre of Amsterdam, was an ideal one. The housing quarters for boats and the crews were perfect, and the writer can only voice his admiration of the excellent manner in which the whole regatta was conducted. Everything was well organized and a spirit of harmony prevailed among the officials on every point in the meetings that took place each evening after the competition during the regatta.

RESULTS

Sculls

First Rounds—August 2nd

1st heat—1. T. D. A. Collet, Great Britain, 8 minutes 29 3-5 seconds.
2. E. Candeveau, Switzerland.

2nd heat—1. H. R. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 59 seconds.
2. W. Flinsch, Germany.

3rd heat—1. J. W. H. Wright, Canada, 7 minutes 56 4-5 seconds.
2. L. H. F. Gunther, Holland.

Wright won by a length and a half after a well-fought race.

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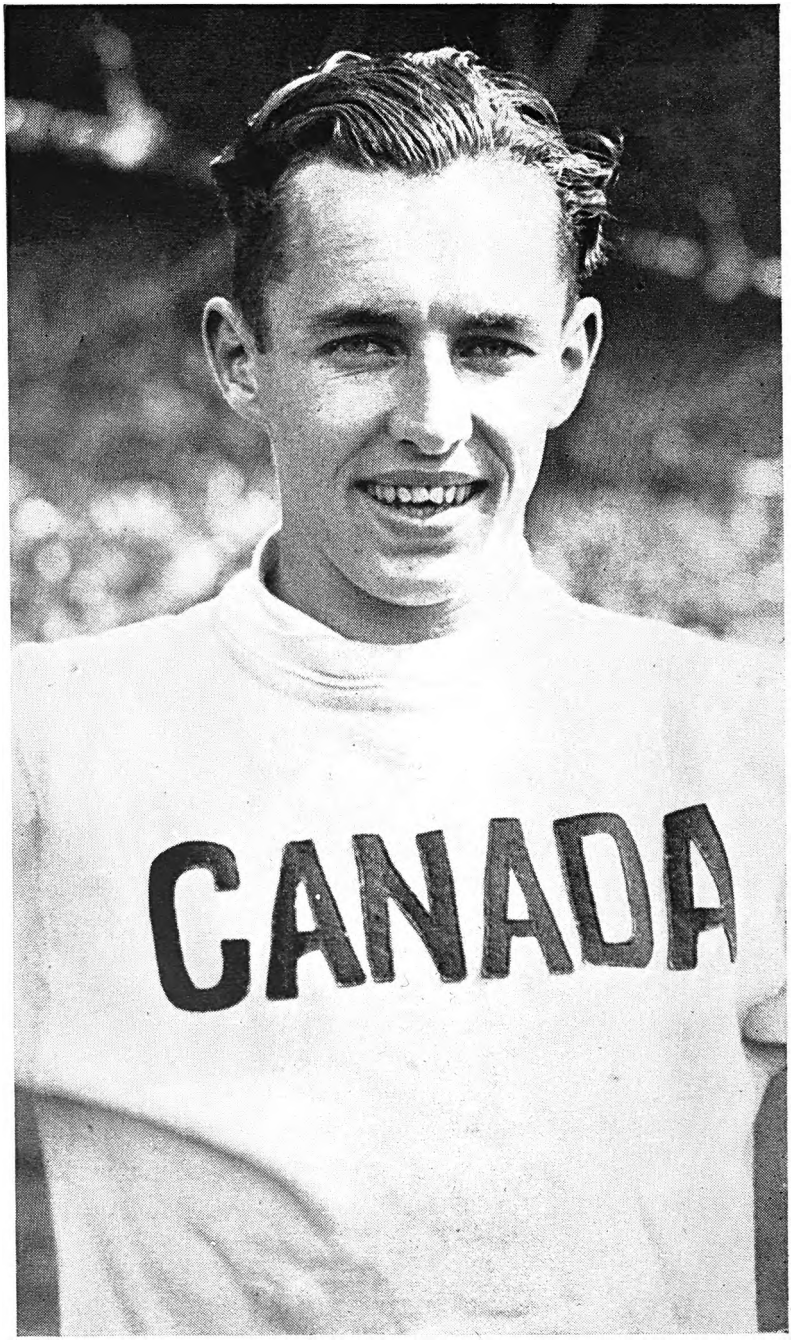
THE SMILE OF VICTORY



PERCY WILLIAMS,
Canada's great sprinter photographed during the match between the British Empire and the United States.

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4th heat—1. W. Saurin, France, 9 minutes 9 1-5 seconds.
2. J. Mottard, Belgium.
5th heat—1. B. Szendy, Hungary, 8 minutes 3 1-5 seconds.
2. A. Schwartz, Denmark.
6th heat—1. K. Myers, United States, 8 minutes 14 1-5 seconds.
2. H. De Kok, South Africa.
7th heat—1. J. Straka, Czecho-Slovakia, 8 minutes 7 seconds.
2. K. Ishii, Japan.
8th heat—1. M. Bernasconi, Italy, bye.

Repechage—August 3rd

1st heat—1. Schwartz, Denmark, 8 minutes 20 1-5 seconds.
2. Flinsch, Germany.
2nd heat—1. Gunther, Holland, 8 minutes 11 3-5 seconds.
2. Mottard, Belgium.
3rd heat—1. Candeveau, Switzerland, 8 minutes 28 3-5 seconds.
2. De Kok, South Africa.

Second Round

1st heat—1. Gunther, Holland, 8 minutes 33 4-5 seconds.
2. Szendy, Hungary.
2nd heat—1. Straka, Czecho-Slovakia, 8 minutes 36 2-5 seconds.
2. Wright, Canada.

During this race a terrific gale blew across the course. Czecho-Slovakia was on the sheltered side and by keeping close to the bank escaped the full force of the wind. Canada, out in the middle of the canal, felt the full force of the wind and could make no real headway. As proof of the accidental nature of this race, it may be pointed out that Gunther, who was beaten by Wright by about two seconds, eventually beat Czecho-Slovakia by about seven seconds.

3rd heat—1. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 28 seconds.
2. Schwartz, Denmark.
4th heat—1. Myers, United States, 7 minutes 50 4-5 seconds.
2. Collet, Great Britain.

Myers had the sheltered station, therefore Collet tried to take the lead and secure his station. He lead by half a length at 250 metres, and three-quarters of a length at 500 metres. From there Myers spurted and drew level, winning by three seconds.

5th heat—1. Saurin, France, 8 minutes 38 seconds.
2. Bernasconi, Italy.
6th heat— Candeveau, Switzerland, bye.

Repechage, Second Round—August 6th

1st heat—1. Wright, Canada, 7 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.
2. Bernasconi, Italy.

Canada in a heat against Italy won easily. Italy stopped 200 metres from the finish. Winning this race allowed Canada to come back into the running again.

2nd heat—1. Collet, Great Britain, 7 minutes 35 seconds.
2. Szendy, Hungary.

Third Round—August 7th

1st heat—1. Collet, Great Britain, 7 minutes 52 seconds.
2. Wright, Canada.

England defeated Canada after a hard fought race. Collet rowed a good race and won by five seconds. Time, 7.52.0. Wright rowed in the doubles before this race and seemed tired, although winning the doubles easily. This put Canada out of the running in the singles.

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1920. Friman (Finland).
1924. Antilla (Finland).
1928. V. Wali (Esthonia).

Lightweight.

1908. E. Porro (Italy).
1912. K. Ware (Finland).
1920. K. Ware (Finland).
1924. Friman (Finland).
1928. L. Keresztes (Hungary).

Middleweight (A).

1908. F. M. Martenson (Sweden).
1912. C. Johansson (Sweden).
1920. Westergren (Sweden).
1924. Westerlund (Finland).
1928. V. A. Kokkinen (Finland).

Middleweight (B).

1908. Weckman (Finland).
1912. A. Ahlgren (Sweden).
F. Boling (Finland).
(In this event after a nine hours' contest the match had to be declared a draw.)
1920. C. Johansson (Sweden).
1924. Westergren (Sweden).
1928. S. Moustafa (Egypt).

Heavyweight.

1908. R. Weisz (Hungary).
1912. V. Saarela (Finland).
1920. Lindfors (Sweden).
1924. Deglane (France).
1928. J. R. Svensson (Sweden).

THE MARATHON WINNER SALUTES THE FLAG

El Quafi, France, surrounded by French officials, pays tribute as the national colours are raised on the stadium flagstaff.

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Cycling

(Contributed by R. E. Coupland, Hon. Manager, Canadian Olympic Cycling Team)

THE failure of the Canadian Olympic Cycling Team to secure points for Canada at Amsterdam was very disappointing to the officials of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, and also to the members of the Canadian Olympic Committee. It was felt, before the games, that Canada, in view of the development of several promising cyclists, would provide some point winners. As the result of the efforts of a number of enthusiasts, cycling in Canada had made considerable progress during the few years preceding the 1928 games. The team, as selected, was considered to possess much strength and in competitions in Poland and England, following the Olympic games, the athletes were able to demonstrate that they did possess the ability they had displayed previous to proceeding to Amsterdam.

In Europe cycling enjoys great popularity, and the opportunities for competition of the finest type are very prevalent, in marked contrast to the situation in Canada. Although given every assistance by the Canadian officials and sent to the races in good physical condition, the Canadians suffered several handicaps, with the result that their showing was regarded as most creditable. Unnecessary restrictions prevented the Canadians from using the cement track in the Stadium for training and they had no opportunity to familiarize themselves with racing on cement. In addition consistent wet weather proved a real handicap, as it forced the officials to run off all the preliminary heats in one night, when the weather was very cold and damp. This was a hardship to the Canadians, as, with a small team, it meant that the same riders had to compete in practically all the events without sufficient rest, giving other nations with larger teams the advantage of having fresh riders for many of the events.

Davis represented Canada in the 1000 meters sprint race, losing to Bernhardt, of Germany, in the preliminary heat and to Malvassis, of Argentine, in the repechage. Bernhardt finished fourth in the final.

Final Placings

1. Beaufrand, France
2. Mazairac, Holland
3. Flack Hansen, Denmark
4. Bernhardt, Germany

In the 2000 metres tandem race Elder and Houting, representing Canada, were eliminated in the first heat when their machine broke down.

Final Placings

1. Van-Dyk, Leene, Holland
2. Sibbit, Chambers, Great Britain
3. Kother, Bernhardt, Germany
4. Lanzi, Corzi, Italy

An excellent effort was turned in by Elder in the 1,000 metres time trial when he covered the distance in 1 min. 19 secs., to tie with Donnelly, Ireland.

Final Placings

1. W. F[illegible] Hansen, Denmark, 1 minutes 14 2-5 seconds
2. Bos[illegible] Drakenstein, Holland, 1 minute 15 1-5 secs.
3. G[illegible] alia, 1 mi[illegible] 15 2-5 seconds
4. [illegible] nce[illegible] 6 seconds
5. [illegible] te 17 1-5 seconds
[illegible] minute 18 seconds

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Bantamweight (118 Pounds).
(18 Competitors).

Elimination Rounds—S. Glon (Poland) vs. O. Sanchez Martinez (Chili), I. Bjerke (Norway) vs. J. Daley (U.S.A.)

First Round—F. Okamoto (Japan) vs. F. Traynor (Irish Free State), R. van Rumbeek (Belgium) vs. C. Robledo (Argentine), F. Ortiz (Mexico) vs. V. Tamagnini (Italy), E. Mignard (France) vs. J. Garland (Great Britain), H. Ziglarsti (Germany) vs. V. Glionna (Canada), C. A. Fahrenholz (Denmark) vs. H. Isaacs (South Africa), L. Mollstrom (Sweden))vs. J. Szeles (Hungary), O. Sanchez Martinez (hCili) vs. J. Daley (U.S.A.).

Second Round—F. Traynor vs. C. Robledo, V. Tamagnini vs. J. Garland, V. Glionna vs. H. Isaacs, J. Szeles vs. J. Daley.

Semi-final—F. Traynor vs. V. Tamagnini, H. Isaacs vs. J. Daley.

Final—V. Tamagnini vs. J. Daley.

Winner—V. Tamagnini (Italy).
In the fight for third prize H. Isaacs beat F. Traynor.

Featherweight (126 Pounds)
(18 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—G. Kelly (Irish Free State) vs. R. Chr. R. Madsen (Denmark), R. E. Gustafson (Sweden) vs. G. Boireau (Frence).

First Round—F. Montefiore (Italy) vs. H. G. Devine (U.S.A.), R. Talan (Mexico) vs. K. O. Vakeva (Finland), J. Munoz Panades (Spain) vs. L. van Klaveren (Holland), M. Gelbai (Hungary) vs. F. M. Perry (Great Britain), E. Kloos (Germany) vs. L. Biquet (Belgium), F. Volkers (Canada) vs. J. Gorny (Poland), V. Peralta (Argentine) vs. A. Olsen (Norway), R. Chr. R. Madsen (Denmark) vs. G. Boireau (France).

Second Round—H. G. Devine vs. K. O. Vakeva, L. van Klaveren vs. F. M. Perry, L. Biquet vs. J. Gorny, V. Peralta vs. G. Boireau.

Semi-final—H. G. Devine vs. L. van Klaveren, L. Biquet vs. V. Peralta.

Final—L. van Kleveren vs. V. Peralta.

Winner—L van Klaveren (Holland).
In the fight for third prize H. G. Devine beat L. Biquet.

Lightweight (135 Pounds).
(24 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—T. Potsch (Czecho-Slovakia) vs. S. M. Halaiko (U.S.A.), A. Szaboty (Hungary) vs. W. Majchrzycki (Poland), V. A. Resch (Finland) vs. P. Buonfiglio (Argentine), H. Lind (Norway) vs. F. Dubbers (Germany), W. O'Shea (Irish Free State) vs. J. Diaz Hernandes (Chili), K. Markevicius (Latvia) vs. G. Carcagne (France), P. Godart (Belgium) vs. G. Berggren (Sweden), F. Battaglia (Canada) vs. R. C. Smith (South Africa).

First Round—R. Webster (Great Britain) vs. D. Baan (Holland), M. Sancassiani (Luxemburg) vs. H. Nielsen (Denmark), R. Sanz Jusa (Spain) vs. C. Orlandi (Italy), R. Talan (Mexico) vs. C. Bissett (Rhodesia), S. M. Halaiko (U.S.A.) vs. W. Majchrzychi (Poland), P. Buonfiglio (Argentine) vs. F. Dubbers (Germany), J. Diaz Hernandes (Chili) vs. G. Carcagne (France), G. Berggren (Sweden) vs. R. C. Smith (South Africa).

Second Round—D. Baan vs. H. Nielsen, C. Orlandi vs. C. Bissett, S. M. Halaiko vs. P. Buonfiglio, J. Diaz Hernandes vs. G. Berggren.

Semi-final—H. Nielsen vs. G. Orlandi, S. M. Halaiko vs. G. Berggren.

Final—C. Orlandi vs. S. M. Malaiko.

Winner—C. Orlandi (Italy).
In the fight for third prize G. Berggren beat H. Nielsen.

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Welterweight (147 Pounds).

Eliminating Rounds—A. Nuss (Luxemburg) vs. V. Palm (Esthonia), T. Lown (U.S.A.) vs. R. Landini (Argentine), D. F. Fernandez Fagundez (Spain) vs. K. Usuda (Japan). W. Walter (Germany) vs. L Hall (Rhodesia), J. Fraberger Austria) vs. R. Smillie (Canada), A. Sande (Denmark) vs. P. J. Lenehan (Irish Free State).

First Round—H. T. Dunn (Great Britain) vs. R. Canova (Italy), S. F. Johansson (Sweden)vs. E. Morgan (New Zealand), F. Nekolny (Czecho-Slovakia) vs. R. Calataud (France), F. V. Ellis (South Africa) vs. K. J. Hellstrom (Finland), A. Anneet (Belgium) vs. C. Bloomers (Holland), V. Palm Esthonia) vs. R. Dandini (Argentine), K. Ssuda (Japan) vs. L. Hall (Rhodesia), R. Smillie (Canada) vs. P. J. Lenehan (Irish Free State).

Second Round—R. Canova vs. E. Morgan, R. Calataud vs. K. J. Hellstrom, C. Blommers vs. R. Landini, K. Ssuda vs. R. Smillie.

Semi-final—E. Morgan vs. R. Calataud, R. Landini vs. R. Smillie.

Final—E. Morgan vs. R. Landini.

Winner—E. Morgan (New Zealand).

In the fight for third prize R. Smillie beat R. Calataud.

Middleweight (160 Pounds).
(18 Competitors).

Eliminating Round—B. Caldis (Greece) vs. A. Leidmann (Germany).

First Round—G. Fixius (Luxemburg) vs. J. Hermanek (Czecho-Slovakia), S. T. C. Campuzano (Spain) vs. H. H. Henderson (U.S.A.), J. Snopek (Poland) vs. F. G. Mallin (Great Britain), M. Langlet (France) vs. H. Curi (Argentine), J. I. Ludvigsen (Denmark) vs. P. Toscani (Italy), H. Chevrier (Canada) vs. O. E. Kjallander (Sweden), A. Wilson (South Africa) vs. J. J. Chase (Irish Free State), A. Leidmann (Germany) vs. L. Steyaert (Belgium).

Second Round—J. Hermanek vs. H. H. Henderson, F. G. Mallin vs. H. Curi, P. Toscani vs. O. E. Kjallander, J J. Chase vs. L. Steyaert.

Semi-final—J. Hermanek vs. F. G. Mallin, P Toscani vs. L. Steyaert.

Final—J. Hermanek vs. P. Toscani.

Winner—P. Toscani (Italy).

In the fight for third prize L. Steyaert beat F. G. Mallin.

Light-heavyweight (175 Pounds).
(16 Competitors).

First Round—D. Ceccarelli (Italy) vs. D. D. McCorkindale (South Africa), R. Fouquet (France) vs. J. Vinca (Latvia), D. S. Ojeda (Chili) vs. V. A. P. Avendano (Argentine), J. Walter (Luxemburg) vs. D. Carrick (Canada), L. Lucas (U.S.A.) vs. E. Pistulla (Germany), P. Montllor Pastor (Spain) vs. W. L. Murphy (Irish Free State), E. O. Johansson (Sweden) vs. K. Miljon Holland), A. J. Cleverley (New Zealand) vs. A. Jackson (Great Britain).

Second Round—D. D. McCorkindale vs. J. Vinca, V. A. P. Avendano vs. D. Carrick, E. Pistulla vs. W. L Murphy, K. Miljon vs. A. Jackson.

Semi-final—D. D. McCorkindale vs. V. A. P. Avendano, E. Pistulla vs. K. Miljon.

Final—V. A. P. Avendano vs. E. Pistulla.

Winner—V. A. P. Avendano (Argentine).

In the fight for third prize K. Miljon beat D. D. McCorkindale.

Heavyweight (Any Weight).
(10 Competitors).

Eliminating Rounds—M. Flanagan (Irish Free State) vs. J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine), J. W. Goyder (Great Britain) vs. S. Oly (Holland).

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First Round—A. Kalatchatz (U.S.A.) vs. S. Sorsdal (Norway), H. Schonrath (Germany) vs. N. A. Ramm (Sweden), G. Gardebois (France) vs. M. J. Michaelsen (Denmark), J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine) vs. S. Oly (Holland).

Semi-final—S. Sorsdal vs. N. A. Ramm, M. J. Michaelsen vs. J. A. Rodriguez.

Final—N. A. Ramm vs. J. A. Rodriguez.

Winner—J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine).

In the fight for third prize M. J. Michaelsen beat S. Sorsdal.

Previous Boxing Results.

Flyweight.

1920. F. de Genero (U.S.A.).
1924. F. La Barba (U.S.A.).
1928. A. Koscis (Hungary).

Bantamweight.

1908. H. Thomas (Great Britain).
1920. Walker (South Africa).
1924. W. Smith (South Africa).
1928. V. Tamagnini (Italy).

Featherweight.

1908. R. K. Gunn (Great Britain).
1920. Fritsch (France).
1924. F. Fields (U.S.A.).
1928. L. van Klaveren (Holland).

Lightweight.

1908. F. Grace (Great Britain).
1920. S. A. Mossberg (U.S.A.).
1924. H. Nielsen (Denmark).
1928. C. Orlandi (Italy).

Welterweight.

1920. Schneider (Canada).
1924. J. Delarge (Belgium).
1928. E. Morgan (New Zealand).

Middleweight.

1908. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Great Britain).
1920. H. W. Mallin (Great Britain).
1924. H. W. Malin (Great Britain).
1928. P. Toscani (Italy).

Light-heavyweight.

1920. E. P. Eagan (U.S.A.).
1924. H. J. Mitchell (Great Britain).
1928. V. A. P. Avendano (Argentine).

Heavyweight.

1908. A. L. Oldman (Great Britain).
1920. Rawson (Great Britain).
1924. O. Von Porat (Norway).
1928. J. A. Rodriguez (Argentine).

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Wrestling

RESULTS.

Country	Catch-as-Catch-Can Placings by Nations	No. of Places Obtained 1st	2nd	3rd
Finland	....	2	2	1
Sweden	....	2	—	—
Switzerland	....	1	1	1
U.S.A.	....	1	1	—
Esthonia	....	1	—	—
Canada	....	—	1	2
France	....	—	1	2
Belgium	....	—	1	—
Great Britain	....	—	—	1

The system of determining second and third places in the Catch-as-Catch-Can style is known as the Bergvall system, which provides that all those who have been defeated by the winner compete for second place; and all those defeated by the second prize winner compete for third position.

The system of pairing competitors is in accordance with the numbers allotted to the competitors, the lowest number automatically being coupled with the next lowest, etc.

Bantam-weight.

1. Piquet (Switzerland)
2. Ford (Australia)
3. Rozan (France)
4. Hewitt (U.S.A.)
5. Sansum (Great Britain)
6. Makinen (Finland)
7. Trifanou (Canada)
8. Spapen (Belgium)

1, 4 → 4; 6, 8 → 6; 4, 6 → 6

2nd Prize: 4, 5 → 5; 5, 8 → 8

3rd Prize: 5, 7 → 7

Sansum (Great Britain) qualified for both 2nd and 3rd places, but in the wrestle-off was twice defeated.

Feather-weight.

1. Putsep (Estonia)
2. Angus (Great Britain)
3. Macdonald (Canada)
4. Minder (Switzerland)
5. Nord (Norway)
6. Morrison (U.S.A.)
7. Bressincks (Belgium)
8. Pihlajamaki (Finland)
9. Rottenfluc (France))

2; 3, 4 → 4; 6, 8 → 6; 4, 6 → 6

2nd Prize: 4, 7 → 7; 4, 8 → 8

3rd Prize: 4, 9 → 4*

*No. 4 winner by forfeit; No. 9 injured.

Light-weight.

1. Berryman (U.S.A.)
2. Malmberg (Sweden)
3. Kapp (Estonia)
4. Jorgensen (Denmark)
5. Mackenzie (Great Britain)
6. Leino (Finland)
7. Pacome (France)
8. Smet (Belgium)
9. Nilsen (Norway)
10. Shinmen (Japan)
11. Mollet (Belgium)

1, 3 → 3; 6, 7 → 7; 9, 11 → 9; 3, 7 → 7; 7, 9 → 9

2nd Prize: 1; 4, 7 → 7; 7, 9 → 9

3rd Prize: 4, 6 → 6; 6, 9 → 9

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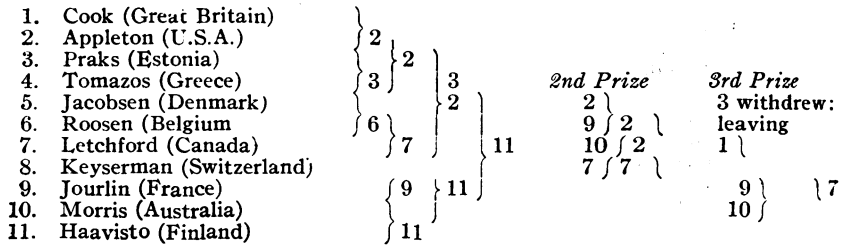
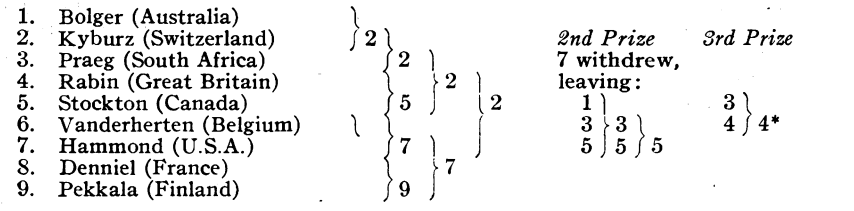
Welter-weight.



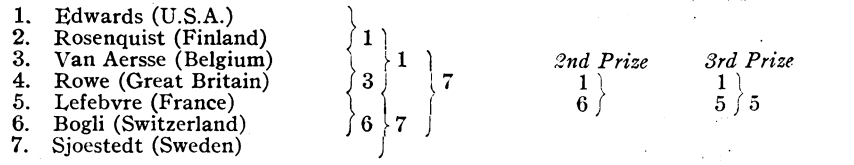
Middle-weight.



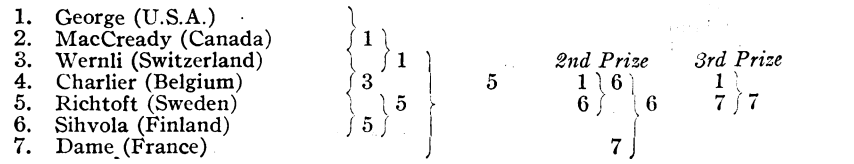
*By forfeit, 3 having injured knee.

The third prize winner, it will be noted (the same occurred in the Heavy-weight) arrived at that distinction without winning a single contest.

Light Heavy-weight.



Heavy-weight.



*By forfeit, 1 withdrawing.

Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
Bantam	Finland	Belgium	Canada
Feather	U.S.A.	Finland	Switzerland
Light	Esthonia	France	Finland
Welter	Finland	U.S.A.	Canada
Middle	Switzerland	Canada	Great Britain
Light-heavy	Sweden	Switzerland	France
Heavy	Sweden	Finland	France

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Greco-Roman.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
Bantam	Esthonia	Czecho-Slov.	Italy
Feather	Hungary	Hungary	Italy
Light	Finland	Germany	Finland
Middle	Egypt	Sweden	Esthonia
Light-heavy	Sweden	Germany	Finland
Heavy	Germany	Finland	Germany

WRESTLING RESULTS, 1908-1938.

Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Bantam.

1908. N. Mehnert (U.S.A.).
1924. Pihlajamaki (Finland).
1928. K. Machinen (Finland).

Featherweight.

1908. G. S. Dole (U.S.A.).
1920. C. E. Ackerley (U.S.A.).
1924. Reed (U.S.A.).
1928. A. Morrison (U.S.A.).

Lightweight.

1908. G. de Relwyskow (Great Britain).
1920. Antilla (Finland).
1924. Vis (U.S.A.).
1928. O. Kapp (Esthonia).

Welterweight.

1924. Gehri (Switzerland).
1928. A. J. Havisto (Finland).

Middleweight.

1908. S. V. Bacon (Great Britain)
1920. Leino (Finland).
1924. Haggman (Switzerland).
1928. E. Kyburg (Switzerland)

Light-heavyweight.

1924. Spellman (U.S.A.)
1928. T. S. Sjostedt (Sweden).

Heavyweight.

1908. G. C. O'Kelly (Great Britain).
1920. Rotte (Switzerland).
1924. Steele (U.S.A.).
1928. J. C. Richthof (Sweden).

GRECO-ROMAN.

Bantam.

1924. Putsep (Esthonia).
1928. K. Lucht (Germany).

Featherweight.

1912. K. Koskelo (Finland).

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1920. Friman (Finland).
1924. Antilla (Finland).
1928. V. Wali (Esthonia).

Lightweight.

1908. E. Porro (Italy).
1912. K. Ware (Finland).
1920. K. Ware (Finland).
1924. Friman (Finland).
1928. L. Keresztes (Hungary).

Middleweight (A).

1908. F. M. Martenson (Sweden).
1912. C. Johansson (Sweden).
1920. Westergren (Sweden).
1924. Westerlund (Finland).
1928. V. A. Kokkinen (Finland).

Middleweight (B).

1908. Weckman (Finland).
1912. A. Ahlgren (Sweden).
F. Boling (Finland).
(In this event after a nine hours' contest the match had to be declared a draw.)
1920. C. Johansson (Sweden).
1924. Westergren (Sweden).
1928. S. Moustafa (Egypt).

Heavyweight.

1908. R. Weisz (Hungary).
1912. V. Saarela (Finland).
1920. Lindfors (Sweden).
1924. Deglane (France).
1928. J. R. Svensson (Sweden).

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(Contributed by R. E. Coupland, Hon. Manager, Canadian Olympic Cycling Team)

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An excellent effort was turned in by Elder in the 1,000 metres time trial when he covered the distance in 1 min. 19 secs., to tie with Donnelly, Ireland.

Final Placings

1. W. Falck Hansen, Denmark, 1 minutes 14 2-5 seconds
2. Bosch van Drakenstein, Holland, 1 minute 15 1-5 secs.
3. Gray, Australia, 1 minute 15 2-5 seconds
4. Dayen, France, 1 minute 16 seconds
5. Einsiedel, Germany, 1 minute 17 1-5 seconds
6. Kerridge, Great Britain, 1 minute 18 seconds

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Peden, Elder, Davies and Houting constituted the team in the 4000 metres team pursuit race, and in the preliminary round finished second, in their heat to Germany. As this was the fastest heat in the five the Canadians qualified for the semi-final stage but had to bow to the superiority of the French team being defeated by 20 yards.

Final Placings

1. Italy
2. Holland
3. Great Britain
4. France

The 102 mile road race, in which Canada was represented by Laporte, Tourville and Peden, was a strenuous affair, in which the Canadians met with all kinds of trouble. Peden suffered twice from tire trouble while Tourville was thrown over the handle-bars of his machine while riding through the town of Hearlem, a small boy stepping from the sidewalk directly in front of the Canadian. Elder was forced to give up at the 60 mile mark.

Final Placings

Individual Race

	Name	Country	Time hr.	min.	sec.
1.	H. Hansen	Denmark	4	17	18
2.	Southall	Great Britain	4	55	6
3.	Carlson	Sweden	5	0	17
4.	Gardi	Italy	5	2	5
5.	Lauterwasser	Great Britain	5	2	57
6.	Amstein	Switzerland	5	4	48
25.	Middleton	Great Britain	5	16	46
37.	Marshall	Great Britain	5	26	39

Team Race

(Addition of times of first three of each nation to finish)

	Country	Time hr.	min.	sec
1.	Denmark	15	9	14
2.	Great Britain	15	14	49
3.	Sweden	15	27	49
4.	Italy	15	33	12
5.	Belgium	15	33	50
6.	Switzerland	15	35	41

Peden and Elder, following the games, accepted the invitation of the Polish Wheelmen's Association to ride in Warsaw where they did very well, winning a number of events. Later they rode in England where they won the international pursuit race from M. G. Southall and Percy Wyld, the English team. They also accounted for several other events in competition at Herne Hill.

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Lacrosse

(Contributed by D. K. McKenzie, Honorary Manager New Westminster Lacrosse Team.)

ACCORDING to Olympic procedure, the nation conducting the Games has the privilege of staging two "demonstration" sports. The Dutch Olympic Committee selected "Karfball," a native game, and Lacrosse as the two demonstration games for 1928. Lacrosse was placed on the program in deference to the wishes of the Canadian Olympic Committee and Great Britain and the United States of America were invited to participate, along with Canada, in a triangular contest.

Lacrosse was a part of the Olympic programme at London in 1908 when Canada defeated Great Britain 14 goals to 10. At that time the laws of Lacrosse in the various countries differed slightly and a special code was used. At various intervals since then efforts have been made to have lacrosse added to the regular program, and the demonstration at Amsterdam was for the purpose of interesting the Olmpic officials in the game.

The Canadian Olympic Committee assigned to the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association the task of selecting a Canadian team. The C.A.L.A decided that the 1927 winners of the Mann Cup, emblematic of the Canadian championship, should have the right to represent Canada at Amsterdam. New Westminster, British Columbia, won the Canadian championship and after considerable effort succeeded in raising the necessary finances; the agreement with the Canadian Olympic Committee placing the responsibility of financing the undertaking upon the shoulders of the Canadian Lacrosse authorities. The objective set was $13,000. The Olympic Committee contributed $2,000, the Province of British Columbia $2,500, and the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, $1,000 each, the balance being made up by gate receipts from the exhibition games conducted by the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association as the team crossed Canada, and by subscriptions from Organizations and private citizens.

The team was made up as follows: William Patchell, Coach; Leo Gregory, Captain; Walter Wilkie, Bobby Bourne, Johnny Stoddart, Cyril Doyle, Johnny Vernon, William Fraser, Nels Atkinson, E. G. Burnett, Bud Farrow Carl Grauer, Bob Mackie, George Feeney, Haddie Stoddart, Willis Patchell, Jack Woods, Ab. Brown, and D. K. McKenzie, Manager.

The team left New Westminster on July 11th and indulged in exhibition games at Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, sailing from Quebec on the Empress of Scotland on July 18th in company with the second body of Olympic representatives in charge of J. H. Crocker.

Disembarking at Southampton on July 25th the team proceeded to London, where it was met and welcomed by officers of the English Lacrosse Union. Reaching Amsterdam the next day the party was received by the Canadian officials and escorted to very comfortable quarters adjacent to the Stadium.

In Amsterdam we found considerable difficulty in finding a suitable place to practice, receiving no consideration or co-operation from the Dutch officials.

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After talking with the U. S. A Lacrosse Officials, Mr. W. C. Schmeisser, Mr. Charles L. Ornstein and Dr. Van Orman, it was apparent that there would be considerable difficulty in settling on a set of rules as the British, American and Canadian code all differed to some extent. As the British did not have a Lacrosse representative in Amsterdam, we received their consent by wire, to proceed, and after several conferences, worked out a compromise to our mutual satisfaction.

The chief points of differences in the game as played in the various countries has to do with the periods of play and with the question of substitution. In Canada and the U. S. A. it is customary to play four quarters as against two halves in England. In England lacrosse is a winter sport and for this reason the players are able to do with one period of rest Substitution is allowed both in Canada and the U. S. A., it being permissible for the captain or coach to withdraw a player, through their injury or other reason, and substitute another at any pause in the game. In England this is not pemitted and if a man has to leave the field through injury the opposing side must withdraw a man to equalize the number. At Amsterdam the three nations agreed upon two "halves" and limited substitution.

United States fielded their championship club, the Johns Hopkins University Team, but Great Britain selected a team from all over the country, all but two of the squad coming from Lancashire and Cheshire. The English were of the opinion that their system of a selected team worked out very well, although involving considerable work and expense.

The first game was played Sunday, August 5th, between the United States and Canada, and won by the United States, score 6 to 3. The game was scheduled to start at 3.15 p.m., immediately following the start of the Marathon, but owing to the women's high jump occupying a portion of the field, we were delayed one hour, with the result that before the game was half over the Marathon runners returned to the Stadium, and the last half of the game was played under most unfavorable conditions. There was a capacity crowd in the Stadium and it was too bad that we had to be so badly handicapped, particularly when the Dutch Official, Mr. Kellenback's attention was drawn to the danger on August 3rd, and we were assured everything would be O. K. The second game was played August 7th, between the British and the United States and won by the British, score 7 to 6. The third game was played August 9th, between the British and Canada, and won by Canada, score 9 to 5. As a result the series was a three-way tie.

My impression of the games is that the second and third, which unfortunately were played at 5 o'clock in the evening before a very small crowd, were much the better demonstrations, the play being faster and more continuous. In the first game the United States got away to an early lead, then played a defensive stalling game, which, while effective from a won and loss point of view, was not desirable for a proper demonstration. In fact the play at times was painfully slow to the point of dragging. During the entire series the teams played clean games, and the best of feeling prevailed between the players and officials.

The demonstration cannot be regarded as a real success, mainly because of the indifferent manner in which the arrangements were handled and the effect this had on the players. In this regard the comment of Mr. C. O. Lee, Honorary Secretary of the English Lacrosse Union, reporting to the British Olympic Committee is interesting: "The staging of a demonstration, however, has several drawbacks which lacrosse at Amsterdam did not escape. For example, in each of the three matches the time

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of starting was altered by the Stadium officials at the eleventh hour, the changes being made so late that in two cases the teams were changed and on the field, only to find the game postponed for one hour and a half and four hours, respectively. This, to say the least, is fraying to the nerves of players already somewhat on edge by reason of the importance of the occasion. How would our sprinters and jumpers feel under such circumstances? In the three cases, the game was suddenly put forward and as a consequence some interested spectators arrived just at half time. I do not wish to suggest for a moment that the Dutch authorities were lacking in courtesy or forethought, but that when a demonstration clashed in any way with a scheduled event, the former was shelved at once."

Mr. Lee could also have truthfully said that demonstrations failed to interest the public as they lack that spirit of competition present in actual championship contests. To really interest the public these games must be taken out of the exhibition class and placed in the championship category.

Mr. Lee points out that by a curious coincidence these countries scored 12 goals in the series. As the games were demonstrations only, a play-off was not provided, so that it was impossible to designate the holder of the unofficial world's championship title.

Before meeting at Amsterdam, the U. S. A. had never played either Canada or Great Britain, and Canada and Great Britain had not met for twenty years, so there was no indication as to form. The Amsterdam results must be considered very satisfactory, for they showed the three countries to be of about equal strength.

After a short holiday on the continent, our team assembled in London on August 21st, and were banqueted and taken to Windsor Castle and other points of interest by the South of England Lacrosse Union. We then proceeded to Manchester, playing two games against the pick of the North of England, winning at Manchester 11 to 7, and at Stockport, 13 to 6. In Stockport they have, I believe, the oldest Lacrosse Club in the world, being in continuous operation since 1875. At both places we were royally entertained, and a finer lot of sportsmen than the English Lacrosse officials and players cannot be found anywhere.

On our return to Canada we played in Montreal, Ottawa and Calgary. The team record on the trip was as follows: Games played, 11; won, 9; lost, 2. Goals scored, 110; against, 40.

While in Amsterdam representatives of the three countries met and agreed on the desirability of forming an International Federation of Amateur Lacrosse, with which to further the work of promoting lacrosse internationally and to seek recognition by an affiliation to the International Olympic Committee. P. J. Mulqueen, Lord Rochdale and Major-General Douglas MacArthur, respective chairmen of the Canadian, British and Olympic organizations, were asked to become patrons and all consented.

A tentative set of officers were elected at this meeting. If, however, owing to the undoubted difficulties of conducting bodily contact sports on an Olympic scale, lacrosse should not be placed on the Olympic programme. I am quite sure the trip did a good deal to stimulate the game among the three countries participating, particularly in England, who had not had a Canadian team visit them since 1908.

I desire to take this opportunity of thanking the various Canadian cities in which we have played for their generous hospitality, and also the members of the Canadian Olympic Committee for their co-operation at all times.

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Rowing

(Contributed by T. R. Loudon, Associate Manager of the Canadian Olypmic Team and Chairman of the Rowing Committee of the Canadian Olympic Committee.)

IN presenting this report on the rowing activities at the Olympic Games held in Amsterdam, 1928, I have in mind not only the actual occurrences at the Games, but also the lessons to be derived from those events.

The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen recommended to the Canadian Olympic Committee that an eight-oared crew, a double scull and a single sculler be sent to the games.

Joseph Wright, Jr., was recommended as the single sculler and the names of Joseph Wright, Jr., and John Guest were given at the same time as the chosen double scullers. These choices were made public at the time and had the added recommendation of Joseph Wright, Sr., the professional coach of the Argonaut Rowing Club, to which the scullers belonged.

It was felt by those responsible for the selections that these young men, whose ability as scullers was outstanding, would have no difficulty in competing in both the single and double scull events. Those members of your Committee who had seen double scull events at the Olympic Games of 1920 and 1924 had in mind the very poor competition in the double sculls at both those games.

Later in the season, the trials for eights, held at the Royal Canadian Henley Course, were won by the Argonaut Rowing Club. This eight-oared crew sailed for Amsterdam via England with a large contingent of the track and field, wrestling and swimming teams. The journey was one of the most harmonious the writer has ever experienced. That everything went so smoothly can be attributed to one thing; namely, the foresight and good organization of the officials of the Olympic Committee, who had worked for four years to bring about the comfort of the members of the teams.

Joseph Wright, Sr., the coach of the eight and the scullers, had arrived in Amsterdam some time previous to the main body of athletes and had settled comfortably with Joseph Wright, Jr., and John Guest after their competition at the Royal Henley in England.

The course on the Sloten Canal, some few miles outside the main centre of Amsterdam, was an ideal one. The housing quarters for boats and the crews were perfect, and the writer can only voice his admiration of the excellent manner in which the whole regatta was conducted. Everything was well organized and a spirit of harmony prevailed among the officials on every point in the meetings that took place each evening after the competition during the regatta.

RESULTS

Sculls

First Rounds—August 2nd

1st heat—1. T. D. A. Collet, Great Britain, 8 minutes 29 3-5 seconds.
2. E. Candeveau, Switzerland.
2nd heat—1. H. R. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 59 seconds.
2. W. Flinsch, Germany.
3rd heat—1. J. W. H. Wright, Canada, 7 minutes 56 4-5 seconds.
2. L. H. F. Gunther, Holland.

Wright won by a length and a half after a well-fought race.

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ON THE SLOTEN CANAL AT AMSTERDAM

H. R. PEARCE, Australia,
Winner, Single Sculls

Canada's Eight-oared Crew.

CANADA'S GREAT SCULLERS

Left, Jack Guest; right, Joe Wright, Jr.
Second in the double sculls final.

JOE WRIGHT, Jr.,
Canada's Representative in Single Sculls

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4th heat—1. W. Saurin, France, 9 minutes 9 1-5 seconds.
2. J. Mottard, Belgium.
5th heat—1. B. Szendy, Hungary, 8 minutes 3 1-5 seconds.
2. A. Schwartz, Denmark.
6th heat—1. K. Myers, United States, 8 minutes 14 1-5 seconds.
2. H. De Kok, South Africa.
7th heat—1. J. Straka, Czecho-Slovakia, 8 minutes 7 seconds.
2. K. Ishii, Japan.
8th heat—1. M. Bernasconi, Italy, bye.

Repechage—August 3rd

1st heat—1. Schwartz, Denmark, 8 minutes 20 1-5 seconds.
2. Flinsch, Germany.
2nd heat—1. Gunther, Holland, 8 minutes 11 3-5 seconds.
2. Mottard, Belgium.
3rd heat—1. Candeveau, Switzerland, 8 minutes 28 3-5 seconds.
2. De Kok, South Africa.

Second Round

1st heat—1. Gunther, Holland, 8 minutes 33 4-5 seconds.
2. Szendy, Hungary.
2nd heat—1. Straka, Czecho-Slovakia, 8 minutes 36 2-5 seconds.
2. Wright, Canada.

During this race a terrific gale blew across the course. Czecho-Slovakia was on the sheltered side and by keeping close to the bank escaped the full force of the wind. Canada, out in the middle of the canal, felt the full force of the wind and could make no real headway. As proof of the accidental nature of this race, it may be pointed out that Gunther, who was beaten by Wright by about two seconds, eventually beat Czecho-Slovakia by about seven seconds.

3rd heat—1. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 28 seconds.
2. Schwartz, Denmark.
4th heat—1. Myers, United States, 7 minutes 50 4-5 seconds.
2. Collet, Great Britain.

Myers had the sheltered station, therefore Collet tried to take the lead and secure his station. He lead by half a length at 250 metres, and three-quarters of a length at 500 metres. From there Myers spurted and drew level, winning by three seconds.

5th heat—1. Saurin, France, 8 minutes 38 seconds.
2. Bernasconi, Italy.
6th heat— Candeveau, Switzerland, bye.

Repechage, Second Round—August 6th

1st heat—1. Wright, Canada, 7 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.
2. Bernasconi, Italy.

Canada in a heat against Italy won easily. Italy stopped 200 metres from the finish. Winning this race allowed Canada to come back into the running again.

2nd heat—1. Collet, Great Britain, 7 minutes 35 seconds.
2. Szendy, Hungary.

Third Round—August 7th

1st heat—1. Collet, Great Britain, 7 minutes 52 seconds.
2. Wright, Canada.

England defeated Canada after a hard fought race. Collet rowed a good race and won by five seconds. Time, 7.52.0. Wright rowed in the doubles before this race and seemed tired, although winning the doubles easily. This put Canada out of the running in the singles.

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2nd heat—1. Gunther, Holland, 7 minutes 57 2-5 seconds.
2. Straka, Czecho-Slovakia.
3rd heat—1. Myers, United States, 8 minutes 5 3-5 seconds.
2. Candeveau, Switzerland.
4th heat—1. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 42 2-5 seconds.
2. Saurin, France.

Semi-Finals—August 8th

1st heat—1. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 1 4-5 seconds.
2. Collet, Great Britain.

Pearce started at his usual rate, 22 in first half-minute to Collet's 20. Pearce led by half a length at 250 metres, gradually drawing away, leading one and a half lengths at 1,500 metres, and spurting hard, finished three lengths ahead Collet sculled a very plucky losing race.

2nd heat—1. Myers, United States, 7 minutes 14 1-5 seconds.
2. Gunther, Holland.

Final—August 10th

1. H. R. Pearce, Australia, 7 minutes 11 seconds.
2. K. Myers, United States.

Pearce went off very fast, 22 in the half-minute, and led at once, leading by one and a half lengths at 1,000 metres, spurting in hard from the 1,750 metres, and winning by over four lengths. Myers made repeated spurts but made no imprssion on Pearce, who is a very fine sculler.

It is of great interest to note that Pearce of Australia defeated Collet of England in the semi-finals and Myers of United States in the finals. In neither of these races was Pearce extended after the first minute, in which he always gave a wonderful exhibition of smoothness and power seldom seen in a sculler. Pearce as a sculler is a marvel.

Race for Third Place

1. T. D. A. Collet, Great Britain, 7 minutes 19 4-5 seconds.
2. L. H. F. Gunther, Holland.

Pairs

Semi-Finals—August 8th

1st heat—1. Germany, 7 minutes 8 1-5 seconds.
2. United States.
2nd heat—1. Great Britain, 7 minutes 8 1-5 seconds.
2. Italy.

Final—August 10th

1. Germany (B. Muller and K. Moeschter), 7 minutes 6 2-5 seconds.
2. Great Britain (R. Nisbet and T. O'Brien), 7 minutes 8 4-5 seconds.

Race for Third Place

1. United States, 7 minutes 20 2-5 seconds.
2. Italy.

Double Sculls

First Round—August 3rd

1st heat—1. Germany, 8 minutes 2 seconds.
2. Belgium.
2nd heat—1. United States, 7 minutes 45 2-5 seconds.
2. Switzerland.

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3rd heat—1. Canada, 7 minutes 45 1-5 seconds.
2. Holland.
Canada won easily by at least two lengths.
4th heat—1. Austria, 7 minutes 56 seconds.
2. Great Britain.
5th heat—1. France, 8 minutes 5 seconds.
2. Italy.

Repechage—August 4th

1st heat—1. Holland, 7 minutes 59 4-5 seconds.
2. Italy.
2nd heat—1. Great Britain, 7 minutes 55 4-5 seconds.
2. Belgium.
A very fine race all the way just won by one second.
3rd heat— Switzerland, bye.

Second Round—August 6th

1st heat—1. Switzerland, 6 minutes 55 4-5 seconds.
2. France.
2nd heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 48 2-5 seconds.
2. Austria.
3rd heat—1. Germany, 6 minutes 54 2-5 seconds.
2. Canada.

Germany beat Canada after a hard race. Wright had rowed a race in the singles in the morning, beating Italy easily. The writer saw this race from the official coach and gives all credit to the Germans for rowing above their usual form.

4th heat—1. Holland, 6 minutes 55 4-5 seconds.
2. Great Britain.

Repechage—August 7th

1st heat—1. Canada, 7 minutes 21 1-5 seconds.
2. France.

In this Repechage, or race for losers in former heats, Canada defeated France easily by nine seconds. This brought Canada back into the main heats again.
2nd heat— Austria, bye.

Third Round—August 8th

1st heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 43 4-5 seconds.
2. Switzerland.
2nd heat—1. Canada, 6 minutes 42 1-5 seconds.
2. Germany.

Canada was again drawn against Germany and won a hard fought race by four seconds. Canada drew a bye for the 9th of August, which gave them a good rest.
3rd heat—1. Austria, 6 minutes 46 2-5 seconds.
2. Holland.

Semi-Finals—August 9th

1st heat— Canada, bye.
2nd heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 45 1-5 seconds.
2. Austria.

Final—August 10th

1. United States, 6 minutes 41 2-5 seconds (McIlwaine and P. Costello)
2. Canada, 6 minutes 51 3-5 seconds (J. S. Guest and J. W. H. Wright)

This race was won easily by U.S.A. who led from the start. This placed Canada second in the double sculls.

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Pairs (with Cox)

Final—August 8th

1. Switzerland, 7 minutes 42 2-5 seconds (Schochlin and Schochlin)
2. France, 7 minutes 48 2-5 seconds (Marcelle and Marcelle)
3. Belgium (Flament and De Connick)

Coxwainless Fours

Final—August 10th

1. Great Britain, 6 minutes 36 seconds (Bevan, Beesley, Warriner, Lander (stroke)
2. United States, 6 minutes 37 seconds (Bayer, Heales, Miller, Karle (stroke)
3. Italy

Fours (with Cox)

Final—August 10th

1. Italy, 6 minutes 47 4-5 seconds (Delese, Vittori, D'Este, Perentin (stoke), Zeisch (cox)
2. Switzerland
3. Poland

Eight-Oared Crews

First Round—August 2nd

1st heat—1. Canada, 6 minutes 29 4-5 seconds
2. Denmark

In this race Denmark led till halfway when the superior strength of the Canadians began to tell. Canada won by two lengths. By the luck of the draw, Canada did not race again till August 7.

2nd heat—1. Poland, 6 minutes 37 seconds
2. Holland

3rd heat—1. Germany, 6 minutes 33 seconds
2. France

4th heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 21 1-5 seconds
2. Belgium

5th heat—1. Great Britain, 6 minutes 21 1-5 seconds
2. Italy

6th heat—Argentine, bye.

Repechage—August 3rd

1st heat—1. Holland, 6 minutes 47 3-4 seconds
2. Belgium

2nd heat—1. Italy, 6 minutes 37 4-5 seconds
2. France

3rd heat— Denmark, bye

Second Round—August 4th

1st heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 35 seconds
2. Denmark

2nd heat—1. Germany, 6 minutes 53 2-5 seconds
2. Argentine

3rd heat—1. Great Britain, 6 minutes 30 1-5 seconds
2. Poland
Won by 3 lengths

4th heat—1. Italy, 6 minutes 54 seconds
2. Holland

5th heat— Canada, bye.

Repechage—August 6th

1. Poland, 6 minutes 24 2-5 seconds.
2. Argentine

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3rd Round—August 7th.

1st heat—1. Canada, 6 minutes 37 2-5 seconds
2. Poland

Poland got away faster than Canada and let for a hundred yards or so. After the halfway mark, Canada drew steadily away to win by two lengths. Time, 6 minutes 37 2-5 seconds.

2nd heat—1. Great Britain, 6 minutes 34 1-5 seconds
2. Germany.

3rd heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 32 4-5 seconds
2. Italy

Semi-Finals—August 8th

1st heat—1. United States, 6 minutes 2 seconds
2. Canada

This race was thrilling from start to finish. U.S.A. had a slight lead at the start, but at halfway, Canada drew almost even. U.S.A. sprinted hard and drew out half a length at the three-quarter mark. From here to the finish Canada gradually crept up but lost by ten feet or so in the best finish seen at the regatta.

This gave Canada third place in the eight-oared event.

2nd heat—Great Britain, bye.

Final

1. United States, 6 minutes 3 1-5 seconds
(Stalder, Brinck, Frederick, Thompson, Dally, Workman, Caldwell, Donlon, Blessing (cox)
2. Great Britain, 6 minutes 5 3-5 seconds
(West, Beresford, Killick, Lane, Gollan, Badcock,

May I take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the oarsmen who represented Canada. They fought each race with the best they had to give. But above all, they conducted themselves at all times in a manner befitting the Country they represented.

The lesson to be kept in mind from the Single and Double Sculling Races is that the European nations have recovered completely from the effects of the war and very keen competition can be expected in all events. **Under no circumstances should any man be entered in more than one event.** Furthermore, no man should be allowed to compete in a major regatta before the Olympic Games. The Olympic competition is now so keen that a man must be trained for these races alone to ensure his being at the top of his form.

I would further recommend that all officials must sign an agreement that they will place themselves under medical care selected by the Olympic Committee in case of illness.

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada should also see to it that an official newspaper representative accompanies the teams and sends home authentic reports, and not leave it to the special writers who hold no official position and whose one object seems to be to provide sensation irrespective of the truth.

Table showing first three places in the Rowing at the 1928 Olympic Games:

Event	First	Second	Third
Single Sculls	Australia	U.S.A.	Great Britain
Double Sculls	U.S.A.	Canada	Austria
Coxed Pairs	Switzerland	France	Belgium
Coxless Pairs	Germany	Great Britain	U.S.A.
Coxed Fours	Italy	Switzerland	Poland
Coxless Fours	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Italy
Eights	U.S.A.	Great Britain	Canada

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Previous Results—Single Sculls

1908. H. T. Blackstaffe, Great Britain
1912 W. D. Kinnear, Great Britain
1920. J. B. Kelly, U.S.A.
1924. J. Beresford, Jun., Great Britain
1928. H. R. Pearce, Australia

Pair-Oared Boat (Without Coxwain)

1908. Great Britain
1924. Holland
1928. Germany

Two-Oared Shells (With Coxwain)

1920. Italy
1924. Switzerland
1928. Switzerland

Double Sculls

1920. U.S.A.
1924. U.S.A.
1928. U.S.A.

Four-Oared Shells (Without Coxwain)

1908. Great Britain
1924. Great Britain
1928. Great Britain

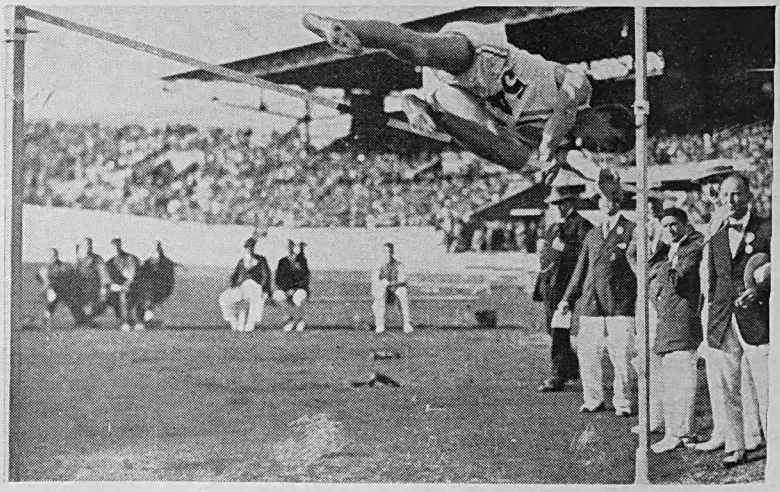
Four-Oared Shells (With Coxwain)

1912. Germany (outriggers)
1912. Denmark (inriggers)
1920. Switzerland
1924. Switzerland
1928. Italy

Eights

1908. Great Britain
1912. Great Britain
1920. U.S.A.
1924. U.S.A.
1928. U.S.A.

WINNING THE HIGH JUMP



R. W. King, United States, clears the bar in characteristic style in the event he won.

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Swimming.

(By James Rose, Honorary Coach Canadian Swimming Team)

CANADIAN swimming officials have every reason to feel satisfied with the success of the team that represented the Dominion in the 19th Olympiad. Undoubtedly, it was the best team that ever carried the Maple Leaf in Olympic competition. The team, consisting of six competitors, reached the semi-final round in eight events and participated in the final of six events, securing one third and three sixth places. In view of the fact that swimming is developed in only a few centres in Canada, and those communities far apart, with no opportunity for special coaching or preparation for international contests, there is much to be pleased with in the results achieved, and certainly a great deal of encouragement for those who are giving so much time to the improvement of the game and the development of swimmers capable of meeting the world's best.

The Canadian team consisted of Walter Spence, of British Guiana and Montreal; Garnet Ault, of Ottawa; Munroe Bourne, of Montreal; Miss Dorothy Prior, Jack Aubin, Jas. Thompson and Alf. Phillips, of Toronto, left Montreal on the R. M. S. Albertic, in company with the main body of Olympic competitors. On the ship we found that an improvised swimming tank, 20 x 15 feet, had been placed at our disposal, in which we trained twice a day, making the best of our time on shipboard. After a pleasant but uneventful voyage we docked at Liverpool whence we entrained for London. There we spent the afternoon at the Royal Automobile Club, where they have a wonderful swimming pool. The same night found us boarding the train at Waterloo Station for Harwick en route to Amsterdam 'round by the Hook of Holland. There we breakfasted at 5 a.m. after a crossing which, no doubt, all of the boys will remember.

In the forenoon we arrived at Amsterdam and located the Holland Hotel, with the assistance of Dr. A. S. Lamb. Next morning we started for our training quarters, which were located about twenty minutes from the hotel at the Marine Dock, the training quarters of the Dutch Navy. They had four lanes laid out, 50 meters in length. The water was half fresh and half salt, to which we had no objection. In training there we had company, the boys had to loosen their suits and discard their catch of shrimps after each sprint. However, we got accustomed to them and went ahead with our training. The instructions from Olympic Headquarters were: "No training in Olympic Pool until two days before competitions started." But the fence around the swimming stadium wasn't too high nor had it barbed wire enough to keep the Canadian swimmers from getting in, and we had practice there every night from 7.30 for about seven days.

It was hoped that Spence would have been placed in the first three in the breast stroke event, but sixth was the best he could do, though he won his heat and was second in the semi-final.

Spence swam again in 100 metres free style, obtaining sixth place in it also. Moreover he was a member of the relay team which placed third.

Garnet Ault, in addition to his position on the relay team, was placed sixth in the 1,500 metres. He won his heat in the 400 metres, but was unplaced in the semi-finals.

Jim Thompson, who was a valuable member of the relay team, entered in the 15,500 metres and placed third in his heat.

Munroe Bourne, the crack swimmer from Montreal A. A. A., was also a member of the relay team. In addition he swam in the 100 metres back stroke, reaching the semi-final, in which he was placed fourth. He also entered the 100 metres free style, but was unplaced in his heat, being fourth.

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Alf. Phillips did remarkably well in securing sixth position in spring board diving. He must be given credit for a remarkable achievement. He is quite a youth with but little experience in first class company, and to secure the place he did amongst experienced and seasoned divers is something to be proud of. In the tower diving he just got nosed out of the same position, making seventh place.

Miss Dorothy Prior as a breast stroke swimmer found the company too good for her, as did her cousins from the States. She placed fourth in her heat.

On the whole our swimming representatives did well and amply justified their inclusion in the Olympiad Team of 1928.

On Sunday, August 12th, we left Amsterdam for Haarlem, where we swam in competition.

In the 200 metres breast stroke, W. Spence, Canada, was 1st; Blankenburg, U.S.A., 2nd; Wijss, Switzerland, was 3rd.

100 metres back stroke was won by T. Boast, Australia; M. Bourne, Canada, 2nd; DeHaas, of Holland, 3rd.

400 metres free style, won by A. Charlton, Australia; 2nd, Walter Spence, Canada; 3rd, G. Ault, Canada.

400 metres relay, British Empire 1st: Charlton, Australia; Bourne, Spence and Ault, Canada.

Diving, 1st, A. Phillips, Canada; 2nd, H. Van Essen, Holland.

We next competed at Utrecht with the following results:—

500 metres free style—1st, Arne Boutg, Sweden; 2nd, G. Ault, Canada.

100 metres back stroke—1st, Kojac, U.S.A.; 2nd, M. Bourne, Canada; 3rd, Van Essen, Holland.

Diving—Phillips, Canada.

100 metres free style—1st, Kojac, U.S.A.; 2nd, M. Bourne, Canada.

50 metres back stroke—1st, Kojac, U.S.A.; 2nd, M. Bourne, Canada, new record.

200 metres free style—1st, A. Borg, Sweden; 2nd, W. Spence, Canada; 3rd, G. Ault, Canada.

We then journeyed to Paris by airplane and competed with the following results:—

100 metres free style—1st heat: 1st, Takaishi, Japan; 2nd, Bourne, Canada. 2nd heat: 1st, Spence, Canada; 2nd, Heitman, Germany. Final: 1st, Takaishi, Japan; 2nd, Spence, Canada; 3rd, Bourne, Canada; 4th, Heitman, Germany.

200 metres breast stroke—1st, Spence, Canada; 2nd, Rozier, France; 3rd, Tallon, France.

400 metres free style—1st, Charlton, Australia; 2nd, Ault, Canada; 3rd, Van Plancke, France.

After Paris the team went to Ireland, crossing the Channel from Calais to Dover and going up to London before leaving England for Belfast and Dublin. In Belfast we competed at the Falls Baths, and the results were as follows:—

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800 metres free style—1st, Ault, Canada; 2nd, D. Lindsay, New Zealand; 3rd, P. Samson, U.S.A.

100 metres back stroke—1st, Munroe Bourne, Canada; 2nd, L. Moorhouse, New Zealand; 3rd, T. Boast, Australia. Time(1 min. 16 secs. New Irish record.

200 metres free style—1st, W. Spence, Canada; 2nd, M. Bourne, Canada; 3rd, P. Samson, U.S.A.

1,500 metres free style—1st, G. Ault, Canada (new record); 2nd, A. Hughes, England. Time, 21 min. 30 secs.

200 metres breast stroke—1st, W. Spence, Canada; 2nd, W. Smith, Scotland. New record. Time, 2 min. 57 secs.

200 metres relay—1st, Canada; 2nd, England; 3rd, Scotland. Time, 1 min. 59 2-5 secs. New record.

H. E. Herschorn, President of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association, made the trip to Amsterdam. With him was Mr. John Kerry, President of the Province of Quebec section of the C.A.S.A.

Mr. Herschorn and Mr. Kerry were thoroughly satisfied with the way the boys trained and did all they could to help them make a good showing for Canada. After the final of the relay Mr. Herschorn gave a banquet at his hotel. Andrew Charlton, of Australia, and his coach, H. Hays, were also present. Mr. Kerry presented the team with silk bathing suits in appreciation of the wonderful showing they made during the games.

In summing up, Canada made a wonderful showing, and no doubt had the best swimming team that ever represented the Dominion at any Olympic, and I sincerely hope that in the near future we will have a tank 50 or 100 metres in length, with several spring boards and a diving tower, and Canada will hold her own in any part of the world.

The members of the team and the writer desire to express their thanks and appreciation to all who contributed in any way to make this trip a success.

RESULTS—WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres, Free Style.

World's Record: 1 minute 10 seconds. E. Lackie (U.S.A.)
Olympic Record: 1 minute 11 seconds. A. Osipowitch, 1928.

Final.

1. Osipowich (U.S.A.), 1 minute 11 seconds.
2. Garathy (U.S.A.), 1 minute 11 2-5 seconds.
3. Cooper (Great Britain), 1 minute 13 3-5 seconds.
4. McDowall (Great Britain), 1 minute 14 4-5 seconds.
5. Laird (U.S.A.), 1 minute 14 3-5 seconds.
6. Lehmann (Germany), 1 minute 15 1-5 seconds.

100 Metres Back Stroke.

World's and Olympic Record: 1 minute 21 3-5 seconds. Braun (Holland), August 10th, 1928.

Final.

1. Braun (Holland), 1 minute 22 seconds.
2. King (Great Britain), 1 minute 22 1-5 seconds.
3. Cooper (Great Britain), 1 minute 22 4-5 seconds.
4. Gilman (U.S.A.), 1 minute 24 1-5 seconds.
5. Holm (U.S.A.), 1 minute 24 2-5 seconds.
6. Lindstrom (U.S.A.), 1 minute 24 2-5 seconds.
7. Stockley (New Zealand), 1 minute 25 4-5 seconds.

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200 Metres Breast Stroke.

World's and Olympic Record: 3 minute 11 1-5 seconds. Schrader (Germany), August 8th, 1928.

Final.

1. Schrader (Germany), 3 minutes 12 3-5 seconds.
2. Baron (Holland), 3 minutes 15 1-5 seconds.
3. Muhe (Germany), 3 minutes 17 3-5 seconds.
4. Jacobsen (Denmark), 3 minutes 19 seconds.
5. Hoffman (U.S.A.), 3 minutes 19 1-5 seconds.
6. Hazelius (Sweden), 3 minutes 23 seconds.

400 Metres Free Style.

World's and Olympic Records: 5 minutes 42 4-5 seconds. Norelius (U.S.A.) August 6th, 1928.

Final.

1. Norelius (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 42 4-5 seconds.
2. Braun (Holland), 5 minutes 57 4-5 seconds.
3. McKim (U.S.A.), 6 minutes 0 1-5 second.
4. Stewart (Great Britain), 6 minutes 7seconds.
5. Van der Goes (South Africa), 6 minutes 7 1-5 seconds.
6. Tanner (Great Britain), 6 minutes 11 3-5 seconds.

400 Metres Relay Race.

(First Three Teams to Compete in Final.)

Olympic Record: 4 minutes 47-35 seconds. United States, 1928.

Final.

1. United States, 4 minutes 47 3-5 seconds.
   (Lambert, Garathy, Norelius, Osipowich.)
2. Great Britain, 5 minutes 2 4-5 seconds.
   (Stewart, Cooper, Tanner, King.)
3. South Africa, 5 minutes 13 2-5 seconds.
   (Russell, Rennie, Bedford, Van der Goes.)
4. Germany.
5. France.
6. Holland (Disqualified).

Ladies' Diving.

Springboard

1. Meany (U.S.A.)
2. Poynton (U.S.A.)
3. Coleman (U.S.A.)
4. Meudtner (Germany).
5. Borgs (Germany).
6. Sohnchen (Germany).

The other entrants were Lenormand (France), Hesterman, Klapwijk and Van Leeuwen (Holland), Borrett (Austria).

High Dive—Ordinary.

Final.

1. Pinkston (U.S.A.).
2. Coleman (U.S.A.).
3. Sjokvist (Sweden).
4. Baron (Holland).
5. Onnela (Finland).
6. Rehborn (Germany).

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MEN'S EVENTS.

100 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 57 2-5 seconds. Weissmuller (U.S.A.).
Olympic Record: 58 3-5 seconds. Weissmuller (U.S.A.), 1928.

Preliminary Trials.

The first two in each heat and the fastest third qualify for semi-final.

1st heat—1. Laufer (U.S.A.), 60 4-5 seconds.
2. Takaishi (Japan), 61 1-5 seconds.
Also swam: Heitmann (Germany), Lundahl (Sweden), Schuller (Chili).

2nd heat—1. Wannie (Hungary), 63 2-5 seconds.
2. Uranga (Argentine), 65 3-5 seconds.
Also swam: Klein (France), Van Schelle (Belgium), Astalburuaga (Chili).

3rd heat—1. Weissmuller (U.S.A.), 60 seconds.
2. Spence (Canada), 60 3-5 seconds.
3. Brooks (Great Britain), 63 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Heinrich (Germany).

4th heat—1. Gremsperger (Hungary), 64 seconds.
2. Cornelli (Italy), 67 seconds.
Also swam: Gordon (Panama).

5th heat—1. Zorrilla (Argentine), 61 4-5 seconds.
2. Olsen (Norway), 65 seconds.
Also swam: Pettersson (Sweden).

6th heat—1. Kojac (U.S.A.), 61 3-5 seconds.
2. Schubert (Germany), 63 4-5 seconds.
3. Sutton (Great Britain), 64 seconds.

7th heat—1. Barany (Hungary), 61 1-5 seconds.
2. Polli (Italy), 64 seconds.
Also swam: Van Essen (Holland), Kuncewicz (Poland),

Semi-Final.

(First two in each Heat and fastest third qualify for Final.)

1st heat—1. Takaishi (Japan), 60 seconds.
2. Laufer (U.S.A.), 60 3-5 seconds.
3. Spence (Canada), 61 2-5 seconds.
4. Gremsperger (Hungary), 64 4-5 seconds.
5. Cornelli (Italy), 66 2-5 seconds.

Spence qualified for the Final as fastest third.

2nd heat—1. Kojac (U.S.A.), 61 seconds.
2. Zorrilla (Argentine), 61 3-5 seconds.
3. Wannie (Hungary), 63 4-5 seconds.
4. Schubert (Germany), 64 seconds.
5. Uranga (Argentine), 64 1-5 seconds.

3rd heat—1. Weissmuller (U.S.A.), 58 3-5 seconds.
2. Barany (Hungary), 60 4-5 seconds.
3. Heitmann (Germany), 63 3-5 seconds.
4. Olsen (Norway), 65 2-5 seconds.
5. Polli (Italy), 66 1-5 seconds.

In winning this heat Weissmuller reduced the previous Olympic Record by two-fifths of a second.

Final.

1. Weissmuller (U.S.A.), 58 3-5 seconds.
2. Barany (Hungary), 59 4-5 seconds.
3. Takaishi (Japan), 60 seconds.
4. Kojac (U.S.A.), 60 4-5 seconds.
5. Laufer (U.S.A.), 61 seconds.
6. Spence (Canada), 61 2-5 seconds.
7. Zorrilla (Argentine), 61 3-5 seconds.

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100 Metres Back Stroke.

World's and Olympic Record: 1 minute 8 1-5 seconds. Kojac (U.S.A.). August 9th, 1928.

Preliminary Trials.

(First two in each Heat to qualify for Semi-Final.)

1st heat—1. Kojac (U.S.A.), 1 minutes 9 1-5 seconds.
2. Iriye (Japan), 1 minute 13 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Schumburg (Germany), Johansson (Sweden).

2nd heat—1. Laufer (U.S.A.), 1 minute 12 4-5 seconds.
2. Besford (Great Britain), 1 minute 15 seconds.
Also swam: Bitskey (Hungary), Schulz (Germany).

3rd heat—1. Boast (Australia), 1 minute 17 seconds.
2. Blitz (Belgium), 1 minute 18 4-5 seconds.
Also swam: Moorhouse (New Zealand).

4th heat—1. Kuppers (Germany), 1 minute 14 seconds.
2. Francis (Great Britain), 1 minute 16 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Zeizig (France).

5th heat—1. Wyatt (U.S.A.), 1 minute 14 seconds.
2. Lundahl (Sweden), 1 minute 14 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Bourne (Canada).

Semi-Final.

(The first three in each heat qualify for the Final.)

1st heat—1. Kojac (U.S.A.), 1 minute 10 seconds.
2. Iriye (Japan), 1 minute 14 seconds.
3. Besford (Great Britain), 1 minute 14 4-5 seconds.
4. Bourne (Canada), 1 minute 15 seconds.
5. Lundahl (Sweden), 1 minute 15 1-5 seconds.
6. Francis (Great Britain), 1 minute 17 4-5 seconds.

2nd heat—1. Laufer (U.S.A.), 1 minute 12 1-5 seconds.
2. Wyatt (U.S.A.), 1 minute 14 1-5 seconds.
3. Kuppers (Germany), 1 minute 14 1-5 seconds....
4. Boast (Australia), 1 minute 18 4-5 seconds.

Blitz (Belgium) did not compete.

Final.

1. Kojac (U.S.A.), 1 minute 8 1-5 seconds.
2. Laufer (U.S.A.), 1 minute 10 seconds.
3. Wyatt (U.S.A.), 1 minute 12 seconds.
4. Iriye (Japan), 1 minute 13 3-5 seconds.
5. Kuppers (Germany), 1 minute 13 4-5 seconds.
6. Besford (Great Britain), 1 minute 15 2-5 seconds.

200 Metres Breast Stroke.

World's Record: 2 minutes 48 seconds. Rademacher (Germany).
Olympic Record: 2 minutes 48 2-5 seconds. Tsuruta (Japan), 1928.

Preliminary Trials.

(The first two in each heat and the fastest third qualify for the Semi-Final)

1st heat—1. Spence (Canada), 2 minutes 56 3-5 seconds.
2. Sietas (Germany), 2 minutes 57 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: VanParys (Belgium), Smith (Great Britain).

2nd heat—1. Harling (Sweden), 2 minutes 56 2-5 seconds.
2. Schafer (Austria), 2 minutes 56 3-5 seconds.
Also swam: Ildefonso (Philippines), Mawatari (Japan), Budig (Germany).

3rd heat—1. Rademacher (Germany), 2 minutes 52 seconds.
2. Blankenburg (U.S.A.), 3 minutes 4 1-5 seconds.
Also swam: Tallon (France), Aubin (Canada).

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4th heat—1. Tsuruta (Japan), 2 minutes 50 seconds.
2. Wyss (Switzerland), 3 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.
Also swam: Korpershoek (Holland), Fling (Great Britain).

Semi-Final.

1st heat—1. Tsuruta (Japan), 2 minutes 49 1-5 seconds.
2. Spence (Canada), 2 minutes 53 seconds.
3. Ildefonso (Philippines), 2 minutes 53 1-5 seconds.
4. Wyss (Switzerland).
5. Blankenburg (U.S.A.).

The winner still further reduced the Olympic Record.

2nd heat—1. Rademacher (Germany), 2 minutes 56 3-5 seconds.
2. Harling (Sweden), 2 minutes 57 1-5 seconds.
3. Sietas (Germany), 2 minutes 57 4-5 seconds.
4. Schafer (Austria).

Final.

1. Tsuruta (Japan), 2 minutes 48 4-5 seconds.
2. Rademacher (Germany), 2 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.
3. Ildefonso (Philippines), 2 minutes 56 2-5 seconds.
4. Sietas (Germany), 2 minutes 56 3-5 seconds.
5. Harling (Sweden) 2 minutes 56 4-5 seconds.
6. Spence (Canada), 2 minutes 57 1-5 seconds.

400 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 4 minutes 50 3-10 seconds. Borg (Sweden).
Olympic Record: 5 minutes 1 3-5 seconds. Zorrilla (Argentine), 1928.

Preliminary Trials.

(First two in each Heat and the fastest third qualify for the Semi-Finals.)

1st heat—1. Clapp (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 13 2-5 seconds.
2. Arai (Japan), 5 minutes 23 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Berges (Germany, Thompson (Canada).
Radmilovic (Great Britain) did not swim.

2nd heat—1. Crabbe (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 94-5 seconds.
2. Yoneyama (Japan), 5 minutes 17 4-5 seconds.
Also swam: Vandeplancke (France), Szigritz (Hungary), Watts (Great Britain), Baugalapo (Italy).

3rd heat—1. Ault (Canada), 5 minutes 18 4-5 seconds.
2. Heinrich (Germany), 5 minutes 20 seconds.
Also swam: Antos (Czecho-Slovakia), Tamse (Philippines).

4th heat—1. Borg (Sweden), 5 minutes 9 3-5 seconds.
2. Ruddy (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 26 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Handschumacher (Germany; Wannie (Hungary).

5th heat—1. Takaishi (Japan), 5 minutes 22 4-5 seconds.
2. Charlton (Australia), 5 minutes 23 seconds.
Also swam: Costoli (Italy), Tellez (Chili), Gordon (Panama).

6th heat—1. Zorrilla (Argentine), 5 minutes 19 1-5 seconds.
2. Hatfield (Great Britain), 5 minutes 32 4-5 seconds.
Also swam: Lindsay (New Zealand), Broderick (Ireland).

Semi-Final.

(The first three in each Heat qualify for the Final.)

1st heat—1. Zorrilla (Argentine), 5 minutes 11 2-5 seconds.
2. Charlton (Australia), 5 minutes 13 3-5 seconds.
3. Ruddy (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 20 3-5 seconds.

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4. Yoneyama (Japan), 5 minutes 20 4-5 seconds.
5. Ault (Canada, 5 minutes 26 4-5 seconds.
6. Arai (Japan), did not finish.

2nd heat—1. Borg (Sweden), 5 minutes 5 2-5 seconds.
2. Crabbe (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 6 1-5 seconds.
3. Clapp (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 6 4-5 seconds.
4. Takaishi (Japan), 5 minutes 11 2-5 seconds.
5. Heinrich (Germany), 5 minutes 21 3-5 seconds.
6. Vandeplancke (France), 5 minutes 31 3-5 seconds.

Final.

1. Zorrilla (Argentine), 5 minutes 1 3-5 seconds.
2. Charlton (Australia), 5 minutes 3 3-5 seconds.
3. Borg (Sweden), 5 minutes 4 3-5 seconds.
4. Crabbe (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 5 2-5 seconds.
5. Clapp (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 16 seconds.
6. Ruddy (U.S.A.), 5 minutes 25 seconds.

1,500 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 19 minutes 7 1-5 seconds. Borg (Sweden).
Olympic Record: 19 nimutes 51 4-5 seconds. Borg (Sweden), 1920.

Preliminary Trials.

(The first two in each Heat and the fastest third qualify for the Semi-Final)

1st heat—1. Clapp (U.S.A.), 21 minutes 31 seconds.
2. Takebayashi (Japan), 22 minutes 30 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Thompson (Canada), Gambi (Italy), Taris (France).

2nd heat—1. Arai (Japan), 21 minutes 35 2-5 seconds.
2. Perentin (Italy), 21 minutes 42 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: De Man (Holland), Lindsay (New Zealand).

3rd heat—1. Takaishi (Japan), 21 minutes 20 4-5 seconds.
2. Ruddy (U.S.A.), 22 minutes 12 seconds.
Also swam: Antos (Czecho-Slovakia).

4th heat—1. Zorrilla (Argentine), 22 minutes 21 1-5 seconds.
2. Ault (Canada), 22 minutes 55 4-5 seconds.

5th heat—1. Borg (Sweden), 20 minutes 14 1-5 seconds.
2. Charlton (Australia), 20 minutes 17 2-5 seconds.
Also swam: Crabbe (U.S.A.), Handschumacher (Germany), Tamse (Philippines).

Semi-Final.

1st heat—1. Borg (Sweden), 20 minutes 42 seconds.
2. Zorrilla (Argentine), 21 minutes 17 seconds.
3. Ault (Canada), 21 minutes 33 2-5 seconds.
4. Arai (Japan), 21 minutes 42 1-5 seconds.
5. Takebayashi (Japan) did not finish.

Clapp (U.S.A.) did not swim.

2nd heat—1. Crabbe (U.S.A.), 20 minutes 55 2-5 seconds.
2. Charlton (Australia), 20 minutes 57 seconds.
3. Ruddy (U.S.A.), 21 minutes 31 1-5 seconds.
4. Perentin (Italy), 21 minutes 35 4-5 seconds.

Takaishi (Japan) did not swim.

Final.

1. Borg (Sweden), 19 minutes 51 4-5 seconds.
2. Charlton (Australia), 20 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.
3. Crabbe (U.S.A.), 20 minutes 28 4-5 seconds.
4. Ruddy (U.S.A.).
5. Zorrilla (Argentine).
6. Ault (Canada).

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800 Metres Relay Race.

Olympic Record: 9 minutes 36 1-5 seconds. U.S.A. (1928).
(The first two in each Heat and fastest third qualify for the Final.)

1st heat—1. U.S.A. 9 minutes 38 4-5 seconds.
2. Japan, 9 minutes 42 3-5 seconds.
Also swam: Sweden, Argentine.

The winners made a new Olympic Record ,reducing the time by 20 3-5 seconds, while Japan beat the previous record by 16 4-5 seconds. Sweden qualified as fastest third.

2nd heat—1. Canada, 9 minutes 55 3-5 seconds.
2. Great Britain, 10 minutes 16 3-5 seconds.
Also swam: France, Holland, Belgium.

Canada were also inside the previous Olympic Record.

3rd heat—1. Hungary, 9 minutes 46 3-5 seconds.
2. Spain, 11 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.
Also swam: Germany and Italy (both disqualified).

Hungary and Germany were both inside 1924 Olympic Record time, but the latter and Italy were disqualified for catching the start too quickly.

Final.

1. U.S.A., 9 minutes 36 1-5 seconds.
(Clapp, Laufer, Kojac, Weissmuller.)
2. Japan, 9 minutes 41 2-5 seconds.
(Iriye, Arai, Yoneyama, Takaishi.)
3. Canada, 9 minutes 47 4-5 seconds.
(Ault, Bourne, Thompson, Spence.)
4. Hungary, 9 minutes 57 seconds.
5. Sweden, 10 minutes, 1 4-5 seconds.
6. Great Britain, 10 minutes 15 4-5 seconds.
(Sutton, Dickin, Peter, Whiteside.)
7. Spain, 11 minutes 43 1-5 seconds.

The decision lay between U.S.A. and Japan, and the outstanding speed of Weissmuller was really the deciding factor in favour of the former team. Japan made a glorious attempt to wrest the honour from the holders, while Canada was a good third. The time of the winning team was a new Olympic Record. There is no official World's Record for this event.

Men's Diving.

Springboard.

1st heat—1. Desjardins (U.S.A.).
2. Plumanns (Germany).
3. Philips (Canada).
Also competed: Lindmark (Sweden), Cozzi (Italy), Lotgering (Holland), Hulanicki (Poland), Moneim, (Egypt), Billard (France), Nesvadbo (Czecho-Slovakia).

2nd heat—1. Galitzen (U.S.A.).
2. Simaika (Egypt).
3. Riebschlager (Germany)).
Also competed: Sjoberg (Sweden), Balazs (Czecho-Slovakia), Morris (Australia), Standinger (Austria), Bischoff (Switzerland), Lanzi (Italy).

3rd heat—1. Smith (U.S.A.).
2. Mund (Germany).
3. Takashina (Japan).
Also competed: Gompers (Holland), Mariscal (Mexico), Oberg (Sweden), Maerx (Poland), Mercer (Great Britain), Lepage (France).

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Final.

1. Desjardins (U.S.A.)
2. Galitzen (U.S.A.).
3. Simaika (Egypt).
4. Smith (U.S.A.).
5. Mund (Germany).
6. Riebschlager (Germany).

Also competed: Plumanns (Germany), Philips (Canada) Takashina (Japan).

High Dive.

Plain and Fancy Combined.

Previously the High Diving Contest for men was divided into two competitions, one for plain diving similar to the ladies' competition, and one for fancy diving. On this occasion these were combined and each competitor did four compulsory plain dives and four voluntary fancy dives.

1st heat—1. Colbath (U.S.A.).
2. Knight (Great Britain).
3. Schumm (Germany).

Also competed: Oberg (Sweden), Moneim (Egypt), Billard (France), Canguillo (Italy), Davidson, Holland), Meszoly (Hungary), Morris (Australia).

2nd heat—1. Simaika (Egypt).
2. Galitzen (U.S.A.).
3. Rehborn (Germany).

Also competed: Ahnstrom (Sweden), Mather (Great Britain), Maerz (Poland), Mariscal (Mexico), Standinger (Austria), Jansson (Denmark), Lenormand (France).

3rd heat—1. Desjardins (U.S.A.).
2. Riebschlager (Germany).
3. Philips (Canada).

Also competed: Burne (Great Britain), Selva (Italy), Horn (Sweden), Lotgering (Holland), Lampila (Finland), Wayda (Hungary).

Burne (Great Britain) was outclassed.

Final.

1. Desjardins (U.S.A.).
2. Simaika (Egypt).
3. Galitzen (U.S.A.).
4. Colbath (U.S.A.).
5. Riebschlager (Germany).
6. Rehborn (Germany).

Also competed: Philips (Canada), Knight (Great Britain), Schumm (Germany).

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Water Polo

1st Round

Czecho-Slovakia vs. Great Britain: Winners—Great Britain (4-2).
Switzerland vs. Holland: Winners—Holland (11-1).
Belgium vs. Ireland: Winners—Belgium (10-0).
Hungary vs. Argentine: Winners—Hungary (14-0).
Malta vs. Luxemburg: Winners—Malta (3-1).
Spain vs. France: Winners—France (4-0).

2nd Round

Great Britain vs. Holland: Winners—Great Britain (5-3).
Belgium vs. *Germany: Winners—Germany (5-3).
*United States vs. Hungary: Winners—Hungary (5-0).
Malta vs. France: Winners—France (16-0).

Semi-Final

Great Britain vs. Germany: Winners—Germany (8-5).
Hungary vs. France: Winners—Hungary (5-3).

Final

Germany vs. Hungary: Winners—Germany (5-2).

*Germany and U.S.A. drew byes in the first round.

RESULTS, 1896-1928

MEN.

50 Yards.

Year	Winner	Country	Time sec.
1896	Z. Halmay	Hungary	28

100 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 57 2-5 seconds. J. Weissmuller (United States), February 19th, 1924.

Olympic Record: 58 3-5 seconds. J. Weissmuller (United States), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1896	Hajos	Hungary	1	22 1-5
1900	Jarvis	Great Britain	1	16 2-5
1904*	Zottan Halmay	Hungary	1	2 4-5
1908	C. M. Daniels	U.S.A.	1	5 3-5
1912	D. Kahanamoku	U.S.A.	1	3 2-5
1920	D. Kahanamoku	U.S.A.	1	1 2-5
1924	J. Weissmuller	U.S.A.		59
1928	J. Weissmuller	U.S.A.		58 3-5

*100 yards.

200 Metres Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1900	F. C. U. Lane	Australia		
1904	C. M. Daniels	U.S.A.	2	25 3-5

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400 Metres Free Style.

Worlds' Record: 4 minutes 50 3-10 seconds. A. Borg (Sweden), September 11th, 1925.

Olympic Record: A. Zorrilla (Argentine), 5 minutes 1 3-5 seconds, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1904	C. M. Daniels	U.S.A.	6	16 1-5
1908	H. Taylor	Great Britain	5	36 4-5
1912	G. R. Hodgson	Canada	5	24 2-5
1920	N. Ross	U.S.A.	5	26 4-5
1924	J. Weissmuller	U.S.A.	5	4 1-5
1928	A. Zorrilla	Argentine	5	1 3-5

500 Metres Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1896	Neumann	Austria	8	0 3-5

800 Yards Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1904	E. Rausch	Germany	13	11

1,000 Metres Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1900	J. A. Jarvis	Great Britain		

1,200 Metres Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1896	Hijos	Hungary	10	22 1-5

1,500 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 10 minutes 7 1-5 seconds. A. Borg (Sweden).

Olympic Record: A. Borg (Sweden), 19 minutes 51 4-5 seconds.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1908	H. Taylor	Great Britain	22	48 2-5
1912	G. R. Hodgson	Canada	22	0
1920	N. Ross	U.S.A.	22	23 1-5
1924	A. Charlton	Australia	20	6 3-5
1928	A. Borg	Sweden	19	51 4-5

One Mile Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1904	C. Rausch	Germany	27	18 1-5

4,000 Metres Free Style.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1900	J. A. Jarvis	Great Britain		

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100 Metres Back Stroke.

World's and Olympic Record: 1 minute 8 1-5 seconds. G. Kojac (United States), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1904*	Brock	Germany	1	16 4-5
1908	A. Bieberstein	Germany	1	24 3-5
1912	H. Hebner	U.S.A.	1	21 1-5
1920	W. Kealoha	U.S.A.	1	15 1-5
1924	W. Kealoha	U.S.A.	1	13 1-5
1928	G. Kojac	U.S.A.	1	8 1-5

* In 1904 the distance was 100 yards.

200 Metres Breast Stroke.

World's Record: 2 minutes 48 seconds. E. Rademacher (Germany), March 11th, 1927.

Olympic Record: 2 minutes 48 4-5 seconds. Y. Tsuruta (Japan), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1908	F. Holman	Great Britain	3	9 1-5
1912	W. Bathe	Germany	3	1 4-5
1920	H. Malmroth	Sweden	3	4 2-5
1924	R. Skelton	U.S.A.	2	56 3-5
1928	Y. Tsuruta	Japan	2	48 4-5

400 Metres Breast Stroke.

World's Record: 5 minutes 50 1-5 seconds. E. Rademacher (Germany), March 9th, 1926.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1912	W. Bathe	Germany	6	29 3-5
1920	H. Malmroth	Sweden	6	31 4-5

High Diving.

Year		Winner	Country
1908	Plain	A. Zurner	Germany
	Fancy	H. Johansson	Sweden
1912	Plain	E. Adlerz	Sweden
	Fancy	E. Adlerz	Sweden
1920	Plain	A. Wallman	Sweden
	Fancy	C. Pinkston	U.S.A.
1924	Plain	R. Eve	Australia
	Fancy	A. White	U.S.A.
1928	Combined	P. Desjardines	U.S.A.

Spring Board Diving.

Year	Winner	Country
1912	P. Gunther	Germany
1920	L. Kuehn	U.S.A.
1924	A. White	U.S.A.
1928	P. Desjardines	U.S.A.

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800 Metres Relay.

Olympic Record: 9 minutes 36 1-5 seconds. United States Team (Clapp, Laufer, Kojac and Weismuller), 1928.

Year	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1908	Great Britain	10	55 3-5
1912	Australia	10	11 1-5
1920	U.S.A.	10	7 2-5
1924	U.S.A.	9	53 2-5
1928	U.S.A.	9	36 1-5

Water Polo.

Year	Country
1904	U.S.A.
1908	Great Britain
1912	Great Britain
1920	Great Britain
1924	France
1928	Germany

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 1 minute 10 seconds. E. Lackie (U.S.A.), January 28th, 1926.

Olympic Record: 1 minute 11 seconds. A. Osipowich (U.S.A.), 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1912	F. Durack	Australia	1	22 1-5
1920	E. Bleibtrey	U.S.A.	1	13 3-5
1924	E. Lackie	U.S.A.	1	12 2-5
1928	A. Osipowich	U.S.A.	1	11

300 Metres Free Style.

World's Record: 4 minutes 19 2-5 seconds. H. Wainwright (U.S.A.), February 9th, 1924.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1920	E. Bleibtrey	U.S.A.	4	34

400 Metres Free Style.

World's and Olympic Record: 5 minutes 42 4-5 seconds. M. Norelius (U.S.A.), August 6th, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1924	M. Norelius	U.S.A.	6	2 1-5
1928	M. Norelius	U.S.A.	5	42 4-5

100 Metres Back Stroke.

World's and Olympic Record: 1 minute 21 3-5 seconds.* M. Braun (Holland), August 11th, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1924	S. Bauer	U.S.A.	1	23 1-5
1928	M. Braun	Holland	1	22

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200 Metres Breast Stroke.

World's and Olympic Record: 3 minutes 11 1-5 seconds.* H. Schrader (Germany), August 9th, 1928.

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1924	L. Morton	Great Britain	3	33 1-5
1928	H. Schrader	Germany	3	12 3-5

400 Metres Relay.

Olympic Record: 4 minutes 47 3-5 seconds. U.S.A. Team (Lambert, McKim, Laird, Osipowich).

Year	Winner	Country	Time min.	Time sec.
1912		Great Britain	5	52 4-5
1920		U.S.A.	5	11 3-5
1924		U.S.A.	4	58 4-5
1928		U.S.A.	4	47 3-5

High Diving.

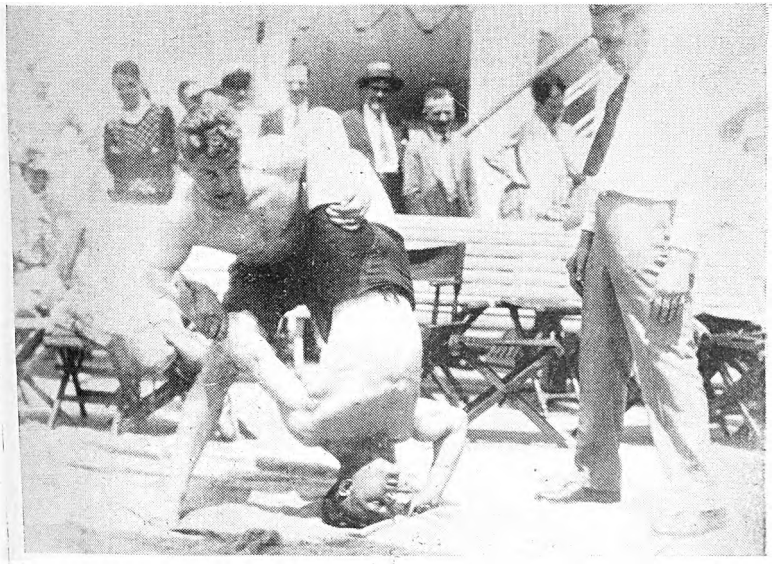
Year	Winner	Country
1912	G. Johannsson	Sweden
1920	S. Fryland	Denmark
1924	C. Smith	U.S.A.
1928	B. Pinkston	U.S.A.

Spring Board Diving.

Year	Winner	Country
1920	A. Riggin	U.S.A.
1924	E. Becker	U.S.A.
1928	H. Meany	U.S.A.

*Accomplished in a heat.

TRAINING ON BOARD SHIP



Don Stockton and M. Letchford, two of Canada's wrestlers, practise a few holds, while Coach Saxon looks on.

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SWIMMING RESULTS.

SHOWING FIRST SIX PLACES AT AMSTERDAM, 1928.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.
100 Metres	U.S.A.	Hungary	Japan	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Canada
100 Metres Back Stroke	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Japan	Germany	Great Britain
200 Metres Breast Stroke	Japan	Germany	Philippines	Germany	Sweden	Canada
400 Metres Free Style	Argentine	Australia	Sweden	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
1,500 Metres Free Style	Sweden	Australia	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Argentine	Canada
High Diving	U.S.A.	Egypt	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Germany	Germany
Spring Board Diving	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Egypt	U.S.A.	Germany	Germany
800 Metres Relay	U.S.A.	Japan	Canada	Hungary	Sweden	Great Britain
100 Metres (Women)	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Great Britain	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Germany
100 Metres Back Stroke (Women)	Holland	Great Britain	Great Britain	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.
200 Metres Breast Stroke (Women)	Germany	Holland	Germany	Denmark	U.S.A.	Sweden
400 Metres Free Style (Women)	U.S.A.	Holland	U.S.A.	Great Britain	South Africa	Great Britain
400 Metres Relay (Women)	U.S.A.	Great Britain	South Africa	Germany	France	
Spring Board Diving (Women)	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Germany	Germany	Germany
High Diving (Women)	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Sweden	Holland	Finland	Germany

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Other Results

Summaries of competitions in which Canada was not represented.

Rugby Football

Results, 1908-1924.

(Rugby Football did not form part of the 1928 Olympic Program.)

1908. Australia beat Great Britain (32-3).
1912. No competition.
1920. U.S.A. beat France (8-0).
1924. U.S.A. beat France (17-3).

Association Football

The Association Football competition took place from May 27th to June 13th, and was in every way a success. Enormous crowds were present at the matches, and the official figures show that in all 249,560 paid for admission, the gate receipts amount to £44,905.

Throughout the competition, the spirit in which the matches were played was of the very highest order and the football reached a standard of the greatest merit. The Uruguayan team repeating their success of 1924, but only after a replay in the final, for, at the first attempt, the result against the Argentines was a draw of one goal all.

Eighteen teams took part, as compared with twenty-three in 1924, the "broken time" controversy doubtless affecting the number of participants.

1st round—Germany 4,Switzerland 0; Uruguay 2, Holland 0; Italy 4, France 3; Spain 7, Mexico 1; Belgium 2, Luxemburg 3; Argentine 11, U.S.A. 2; Portugal 4, Chili 2; Portugal 2, Jugoslavia 1; Egypt 7, Turkey 1.

2nd round—Germany 1, Uruguay 4; Italy 7, Spain 1; Belgium 3, Argentine 6; Portugal 1, Egypt 2.

Semi-final—Uruguay 3, Italy 2; Argentine 6, Egypt 0.

Final—Uruguay vs. Argentine.

Winners—Uruguay (1-1) and (2-1).

For the third prize Italy beat Egypt (11-3).

Results, 1908-1928.

1908. Great Britain beat Denmark (2-0).
1912. Great Britain beat Denmark (4-0).
1920. Belgium beat Czecho-Slovakia (2-0).
1924. Uruguay beat Switzerland (3-0).
1928. Uruguay beat Argentine (2-1).

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The Modern Pentathlon.

Winners 1912-1928.

Position in—	Shooting.	Swimming.	Riding.	Fencing.	Running.	Total.
1912. G. M. Lilliehook (Sweden)	3	10	5	4	5	27
1920. Dryssen (Sweden)	6	2	2	6	2	18
1924. Lindman (Sweden)	9	1	3	4	1	18
1928. S. A. Thofelt (Sweden)	21	2	6	4	14	47

Yachting.

Results, 1908-1928.

Six-metre Class.

1908. "Dormy" (Great Britain).
1912. "MacMiche" (France).
1924. "Elisabeth" (Norway).
1928. "Norna" (Norway).

Seven-metre Class.

1908. "Hervine" (Great Britain).

Eight-metre Class.

1908. "Cobweb" (Great Britain).
1912. "Taifun" (Norway).
1924. "Bera" (Norway).
1928. "L'Aile VI." (France).

Twelve-metre Class.

1908. "Hera" (Great Britain).
1912. "Magda IX." (Norway).

Dinghies (12-foot).

1928. Sweden.

Monotypes.

1924. Belgium.

In 1920, at Antwerp, points were awarded for each victory, Norway proving successful with 28 points.

Weight-Lifting.

Results.

1896. (Both Hands.) V. Jensen (Denmark), 246 pounds.
(One Hand.) L. Elliott (Great Britain), 156½ pounds.
1904. (Both Hands.) P. Lakonsis (Greece), 246 pounds.
(One Hand.) O. C. Osthoff (U.S.A.).

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Featherweight (9 stone 6 pounds)

1920. F. de Haes (Belgium).
1924. P. Gabetti (Italy).
1928. F. Andrysek (Austria).

Lightweight (10 stone 8 pounds).

1920. Neyland (Esthonia).
1924. de Cottignies (France).
1928. H. Haas (Austria) and K. Helbig (Germany).

Middleweight (11 stone 11 pounds).

1920. Gance (France).
1924. Galimberti (Italy).
1928. F. Roger (France).

Light Heavyweight.

1920. Cadine (France).
1924. Rigonlot (France).
1928. E. S. M. Nossier (Egypt).

Heavyweight.

1920. Bottini (Italy).
1924. Tonini (Italy).
1928. J. Strassberger (Germany).

Fencing

Results, 1896-1928.

Epee (Team).

1908. France.
1912. Belgium.
1920. Italy.
1924. France.
1928. Italy.

Epee (Individual).

1904. R. Fourt (Cuba).
1908. M. Alibert (France).
1912. P. Auspach (Belgium).
1920. M. Massard (Italy).
1924. M. Delporte (Belgium).
1928. L. Gaudin (France).

Sabre (Team).

1908. Hungary.
1912. Hungary.
1920. Italy.
1924. Italy.
1928. Hungary.

Sabre (Individual).

1896. Georgiadis (Greece).
1904. M. de Diaz (Cuba).
1908. J. Fuchs (Hungary).
1912. J. Fuchs (Hungary).
1920. N. Nadi (Italy).
1924. I. Posta (Hungary).
1928. E. Terstyanszky (Hungary).

Foil (Team).

1904. Cuba.
1920. Italy.
1924. France.
1928. Italy.

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Foil (Individual).

1896. Gravelotte (France).
1904. J. B. Z. Port (Cuba).
1912. N. Nadi (Italy).
1920. N. Nadi (Italy).
1924. Ducret (France).
1928. L. Gaudin (France).

Foil (Individual) Women.

1920. Osiier (Denmark).
1928. Frau Helen Meyer (Germany).

Horsemanship.

Results, 1912-1928.

Equestrian Championship (Individual).

1912. Lt. Nordlander (Sweden).
1924. Van de Voort van Zijp (Holland).
1928. Lt. C. F. P. de Mortanges (Holland).

Equestrian Championship (Team).

1912. Sweden.
1920. Sweden.
1924. Holland.
1928. Holland.

Training Test.

1920. Lundblatt (Sweden).
1924. E. de Linder (Sweden).
1928. C. F. Freiherr von Langen (Germany).

Jumping (Prix des Nations).

Individual.

1912. Capt. J. Carion (France).
1920. Lt. Lequio (Italy).
1924. A. Gemusens (Switzerland).

Team.

1912. Sweden.
1920. Sweden.
1024. Switzerland.
1928. Spain.

Gymnastics.

Results, 1896-1928.

Team Competition (European Method).

1896. Germany.**
1904. Philadelphia Gymnastic Club.*
1908. Sweden.
1912. Italy.
1920. Italy.
1924. Italy.
1928. Switzerland.

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Team Competition (Swedish Method).

1912. Sweden.
1920. Sweden.

Team Competition (Women).

1928. Holland.

Individual Competition.

1896. Flatow (Germany).
1904. W. Weber (Germany).*
1908. G. A. Braglia (Italy).
1912. G. A. Braglia (Italy).
1920. Zampori (Italy).
1924. S. J. Stukelj (Jugo-Slavia).

Horizontal Bar.

1896. Weingartner (Germany).
1904. A. Spinnler (Germany).
1928. G. Miez (Switzerland).

Parallel Bars

1896. O. Ratow (Germany).
190. A. Spinnler (Germany).
1928. L. Vacha (Czecho-Slovakia).

Jumps

1928. E. Mack (Switzerland).

Vaulting Horse

1896. K. Schuman (Germany). (Long).
1896. L. Zutter (Switzerland). (Broad).

Rings

1896. Metropoulous (Greece).

Rope

1896. Andriakopulos (Greece).

**Parallel and horizontal bars only.
*Horizontal bars, parallel bars, horse, broad jump, weight and 100 yards.

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Winter Sports

(Contributed by W. A. Wewitt, Hon. Manager, Canadian Winter Sports Team)

ON the official program the winter sports of the Olympic Games of 1928 which, held at St. Moritz, Switzerland, from February 11 to 19, were described as "The Second Winter Olympic Games," which requires some explanation in the way of history of their origin.

According to the Olympic authorities when the original protocol of the Olympic games was drawn up in 1894 the Winter Olympic Games were included but not as a separate entity. However no actual events were held until 1908 in England, when skating was the only item on the program. At the games in 1912 held at Stockholm there were no winter events.

In 1920 at Antwerp ice hockey appeared on the Olympic program for the first time and the championship was won by Canada, the representatives being the Falcons of Winnipeg. Figure skating was also included.

In 1924 at Chamonix, France, a full program of winter sports was drawn up and organized under the rules of the international federations concerned. Canada again won the ice hockey championship being represented by the Granites of Toronto.

The Olympic congress of Prague in 1925 decided to institute a distinct cycle of winter sports and made it retroactive to include the games at Chamonix, which have been described as "The First Winter Olympic Games." The Congress also ruled that the winter sports should be held in the same year as, but distinct from, the Olympic summer games and that the country in which the Olympic games are being held shall have the right (if it is practicable and they so desire) of holding the winter Olympic sports as well. If they do not desire to organize the winter games then the International Olympic Committee will have the right to allot them to some other country. As it was impossible for Holland to stage a complete winter sports program the games of 1928 were allotted to Switzerland.

The arrangements made by the Swiss Olympic Committee at St. Moritz were excellent and it was a great pity that the weather conditions were not better. A blizzard played havoc with the ceremonies on opening day and later, owing to a sudden thaw, it was necessary to curtail the program in order that the games might be finished on time. In the opening day parade there were about 1200 competitors and officials who marched to and around the skating stadium and passed the saluting base where all nations saluted the President of the Swiss Republic. After this ceremony the competitors took the Olympic oath through the standard bearers of the 29 nations that took part.

Canada was represented at St. Moritz by a hockey team, four skiers, three speed skaters and four figure skaters, 25 competitors in all, with one manager.

The University of Toronto Graduates Hockey Team, winners of the Allan Cup in 1927, after a sensational series at Vancouver with Fort William, were selected by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Olympic Committee to represent Canada at St. Moritz. The Grads were also champions of the Ontario Hockey Association and one of the most colorful teams that ever competed in that organization. The team had plenty of reserve strength and the personnel was as follows:

Captain and defence player	John C. Porter, Toronto
Goal keeper	Dr. Joseph Sullivan, Toronto
Goal keeper	Norbert Mueller, Toronto

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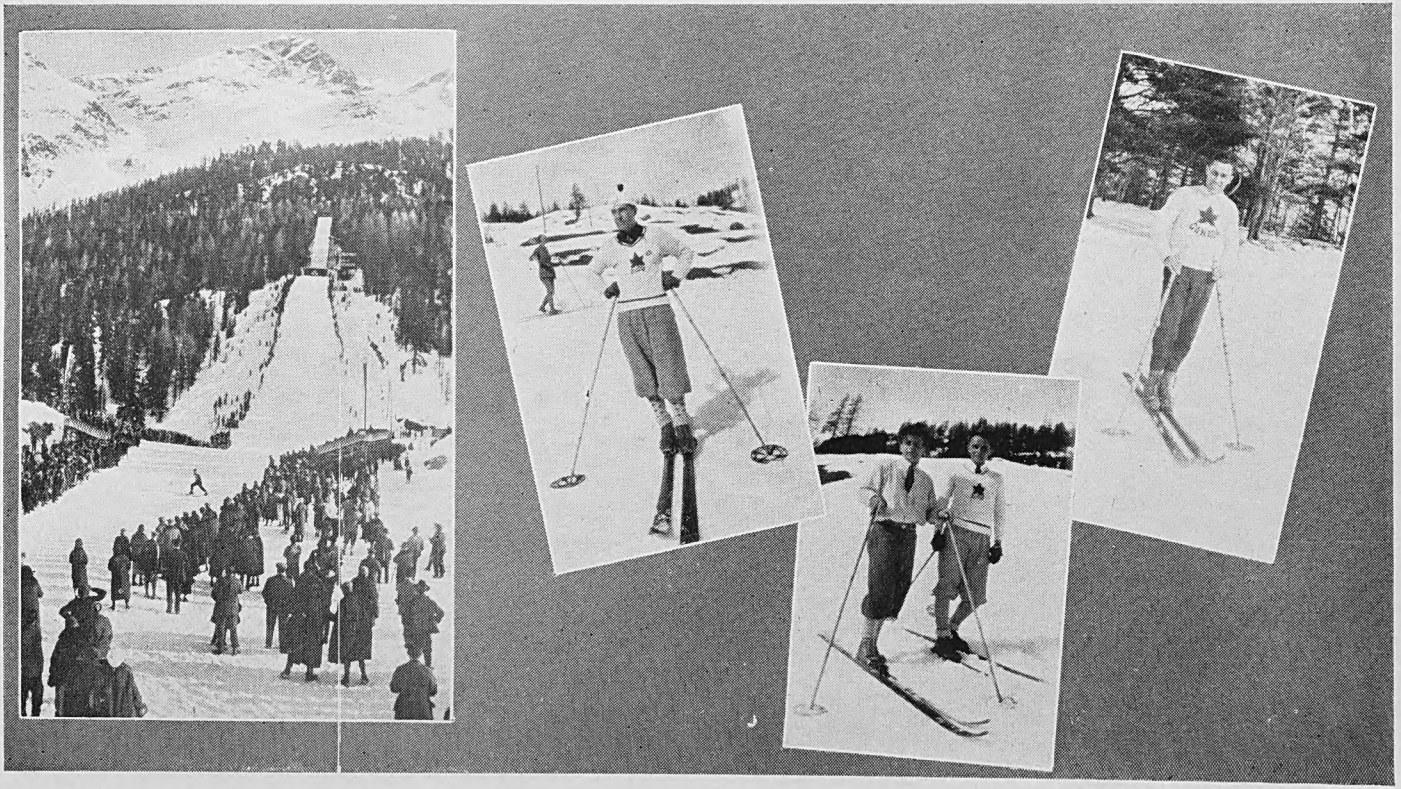
SKI-JUMP AND SKIERS AT ST. MORITZ



The Jump

Jerry Dupuis

Sepp Muehlbouer,
Captain Swiss Team

W. G. Putman

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Defence player	Ross Taylor, Toronto
Centre player	Hugh Plaxton, Toronto
Right wing	Dr. Louis Hudson, Toronto
Left wing	Dave Trottier, Toronto
Defence player	Frank Fisher, Toronto
Defence player	Rogers Plaxton, Toronto
Substitute forward	Frank Sullivan, Toronto
Substitute forward	Chas. Delahay, Toronto
Substitute forward	Bert Plaxton, Toronto
Substitute forward	Grant Gordon, Toronto

The Canadian Amateur Ski Association nominated four members as a ski team to represent Canada and the recommendation was adopted by the Canadian Olympic Committee. The team was composed as follows:

Leonard Lehan, Montreal, member of the Montreal Ski Club and winner in February 1927 of the Canadian Amateur Ski Jumping championship.

Gerald Dupuis, Ottawa, champion jumper of Ottawa and district.

Wm. B. Thompson of McGill, intercollegiate cross-country champion in 1927.

Meritt Putman of Toronto, member of Toronto Ski Club, jumper and runner.

The Canadian Amateur Skating Association nominated five figure skaters as follows:

Miss Constance Wilson, Toronto, Canadian champion

Miss Cecil Smith, Toronto, former Canadian champion

Miss Maude Smith, Toronto

Montgomery Wilson, Toronto

John Eastwood, Jr., Toronto

The Skating Association also selected the following three speed skaters:

Charles Gorman, St. John, N.B., champion of Canada and the U.S.A.

Wm. Logan, St. John, N.B., promising middle distance skater

Ross Robinson, Toronto, Ontario champion

The Canadian team left Toronto, January 18 and returned home March 20, being nine weeks on the trip. The team sailed on the S.S. Arabic from Halifax on January 22, and arrived at Antwerp on January 30. The skaters and ski-ers left the next day for St. Moritz, while the hockey team took advantage of the artificial ice rink in Antwerp to get in a few days' practice. The team also played an exhibition game for the benefit of the Belgian Olympic Committee, the Blues against the Whites.

The skaters and ski-ers found the weather and conditions at St. Moritz ideal for practice with plenty of good keen ice for the skaters and fast and good runs and good jumps for the ski-ers. They had nearly two weeks practice before being called upon to compete and had a good chance to become acclimated. Some of the competitors found the high altitude (6000 feet above the sea) a little trying at first but they gradually got used to it.

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The hockey team found the ice for practice to be really wonderful and they showed phenomenal speed in their training matches; so much in fact that the Swiss Olympic Committee decided that they would put the Canadians in a class by themselves and make them play only in the final pool, in which they would meet the winners of the first three pools.

The other ten nations entered in the hockey were divided as follows:

Pool A. Great Britain, Hungary, Belgium France

Pool B. Sweden, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia

Pool C. Switzerland, Germany and Austria

The hockey games were played in the open air in the stadium on an enclosed rink with shoulder high boards and the ice area was the regulation size of 200 x 90 feet. The Canadians were unfortunate enough to be drawn for their games when the sun was at top strength and after the thaw had set in. The result was that the ice was very poor for all their games, but exceptionally so for the final match with Switzerland.

Canada first met Sweden (possibly the best of the European teams) and won by 11 to 0. The next game was against Great Britain and Canada won by 14 to 0. The final game with Switzerland attracted the largest crowd of the competition and was won by Canada by 11 to 0.

Thus Canada won the main event at the winter Olympic sports for the third consecutive time.

Flight Captain V. H. Tait, secretary of the British Ice Hockey Association in his official report says:

"The Ice Hockey games were all played in a splendid spirit of give and take and the general good feeling between all the players of the various nations during the games was most marked. The Canadians set a high example by playing hard clean hockey and one felt proud to think that at any rate, we were both members of the same Empire."

The scores of the hockey games were as mollows:

Pool A—Winners, Great Britain

Great Britain beat Belgium (7-3); Hungary (1-0); lost to France (2-3)
France beat Great Britain (3-2); beat Hungary (2-0); lost to Belgium (1-3)
Belgium beat France (3-1); beat Hungary (3-2); lost to Great Britain (3-7)
Hungary lost to Great Britain (0-1); lost to Belgium (2-3); lost to France (0-2).

Pool B—Winners, Sweden

Sweden beat Czecho-Slovakia (3-0); beat Poland (2-0)
Czecho-Slovakia beat Poland (3-2); lost to Sweden (0-3)
Poland lost to Czecho-Slovakia (2-3); lost to Sweden (0-2)

Pool C—Winners, Switzerland

Switzerland beat Germany (1-0); drew with Austria (4-4)
Austria drew with Switzerland (4-4); drew with Germany (0-0)
Germany drew with Austria (0-0); lost to Switzerland (0-1)

Final Pool

Canada beat Sweden (11-0); beat Switzerland (13-0); beat Great Britain (14-0)

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Sweden beat Switzerland (4-0); beat Great Britain (3-1); lost to Canada (0-11)
Switzerland beat Great Britain (4-0); lost to Sweden (0-4); lost to Canada (0-13)
Great Britain lost to Canada (0-14); lost to Sweden (1-3); lost to Switzerland (0-4)

Final Placing

1. Canada
2. Sweden
3. Switzerland
4. Great Britain

Results, 1924-1298

1924. Canada
1928. Canada

The Canadian speed skaters were not fast enough for the Europeans. Thunberg of Finland and Evensen of Norway were tie in the 500 metres (546.7 yards) with 43 2-5 seconds. This was the event which Canada hoped to win with Charlie Gorman, but in his heat just as he started his final sprint his opponent, a Dutch skater, fell and slid diagonally across Gorman's lane and in front of the Canadian. Gorman had to slow up and jump sideways to avoid collision and lost any chance he might have had by reason of the accident, as all races are against the watch. The judges refused to allow Gorman another trial on the ground that there was no personal contact.

Ross Robinson and Willie Logan competed in the 1500 and 5000 metres races but were outclassed. Thunberg won the former in 2 minutes 21 1-10 seconds and Ballangrud of Norway, the later in 8 minutes 50 1-2 secs. The 10,000 metre race was abandoned after seven competitors had competed in heats because of the wretched ice.

In the figure skating the Canadian men skaters, Montgomery Wilson and Jack Eastwood, got some excellent experience but were up against the best in the world and were not placed. Grafstrom of Sweden was again the winner, repeating his victory at Chamonix. He also won at Antwerp in 1920.

The ladies competition in the figure skating was keenly fought and next to the hockey and the ski-jumping, was one of the most popular with the crowd. The figures were skated on very indifferent ice, some being cut ice and some of slowly freezing slush. The ice for the free skating was better but finally became full of holes and bumps and flags had to be put out to mark the danger spots. This event was won by the sensational young Norwegian, Sonia Henie, a juvenile wonder on skates, by a considerable margin, but the judges had considerable difficulty separating the next four skaters, the final placing giving Miss Cecil Smith of Canada fifth position and Miss Constance Wilson of Canada sixth. There were 20 competitors and the official placing with the points was as follows:

Name	Country	Points
1. Miss Henie	Norway	2452.25
2. Miss Burger	Austria	2248.50
3. Miss Loughran	U. S. A.	2236.50
4. Miss Vinson	U. S. A.	2224.50
5. Miss C. Smith	Canada	2213.75
6. Miss Wilson	Canada	2173.

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The Canadian ski team were unfortunate to lose the services of their captain, Leonard Lehan, who was injured in a practice jump previous to the games and was unable to compete. The other three members of the team participated in the various competitions in which they were entered, and while they were unplaced they performed very creditably considering the class of the competitors.

Merritt G. Putman took part in the combined event, the 19 kilometre race and the jumping event in which Norwegians finished one, two, three. He was 31st in the race and 26th in the jump, and was placed 27th in the combined. W. B. Thompson made a good showing in the 18 kilometre race in which he finished 28th among 49 competitors, while Putman also went through with the jumps and performed well though the victim of a bad fall. Gerald Dupuis took part in the jumping competition from the high jump, one of the most spectacular events of the winter sports, and finished 16th in a field of 40 jumpers, a very fine performance.

The pair skating took place at the stadium on good ice and was won by France represented by Miss Joly and Mr. Brunet. Mr. Eastwood and Miss Maude Smith of Canada skated in this event but were unplaced.

Results, 1908-1928

Figure Skating (Men)

1908. U. Salchow (Sweden)
1920. Grafstrom (Sweden)
1924. Grafstrom (Sweden)
1928. Grafstrom (Sweden)

Figure Skating (Ladies)

1908. Mrs. E. Syers (Great Britain)
1920. Mlle. Julienne (Sweden)
1924. Mme. Plank-Szabo (Austria)
1928. Mrs. Blanchard (U.S.A.)

Figure Skating (Pairs)

1908. Fraulein Hubler and Herr Burger (Germany)
1924. Mlle. Engleman and H. Berger (Austria).
1928. Mlle. Joly and P. Brunet (France)

Special Figure Skating

1908. M. Panin (Russia)

Speed Skating (500 Metres)

1924. Jewtraw (U.S.A.) 44 seconds
1928. Thunberg (Finland), 43 2-5 seconds

Speed Skating (1,500 Metres)

1924. Thunberg (Finland), 2 minutes 20 4-5 seconds
1928. Thunberg (Finland), 2 minutes 21 1-10 seconds

Speed Skating (5,000 Metres)

1924. Thunberg (Finland), 8 minutes 39 seconds
1928. Ballangrud (Norway), 8 minutes 50 1-2 seconds

Speed Skating (10,000 Metres)

1924. Skutnabb (Finland), 18 minutes 4 4-5 seconds

Results, 1924-1928

Ski Race (50 Kilometres—31 Miles 122 Yards)

1924. Haug (Norway), 3 hours 44 minutes 32 seconds
1928. P. E. Hedlund (Sweden), 4 hours 52 minutes 3 seconds

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Ski Race (18 Kilometres—11 Miles 225 Yards)

1924. Haug (Norway), 1 hour 14 minutes 31 seconds
1928. J. Grottumsbraaten (Norway), 1 hour, 37 minutes 1 second

Ski Jumping

1924. Thams (Norway), 50 metres (164 feet)
1928. A. Andersen (Norway), 60 m. 64 cm. (198 feet 11 1-4 inches)

Military Ski Race

1924. Switzerland
1928. Norway

Canada was not entered in the bobsleigh race or the Cresta run race, which were both won by the United States.

After the games the Canadian hockey team visited Davos, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, where they played exhibition games to educate the European capitals in the fine points of hockey. They were splendidly received everywhere, especially in London, where they were tendered a complimentary luncheon, supper and dance by the British Association.

The figure skaters also competed in Berlin, London and Manchester, and at the last named place Miss Constance Wilson won the British championship.

The championship hockey team returned home on March 20 and were tendered a great civic reception in Toronto. The skaters and ski-ers were also warmly welcomed in their home towns.

Altogether Canada wrote a big part in the winter Olympic sports of 1928, and the members of the team were deserving of all the praise they received.

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Canada's Effort.

CANADA'S Olympic effort, all things considered, was the greatest contribution toward the success of the 1928 Olympiad made by any one nation.

Canada, with a population of 10,000,000 and in spite of the tremendous task of gathering a team together from all sections of a country as vast in area as the United States, sent 144 people to Europe for the winter and summer games.

The magnitude of Canada's effort has never been appreciated by the members of the International Olympic Committee, by the various International Federations, nor by the world at large. Such a contribution as was made in 1928 entitles Canada to a more active part in the control and direction of international athletics. One of the lessons of St. Moritz and of Amsterdam is that the Dominion must demand a greater voice in international deliberations.

Canada is firmly wedded to the principle of Olympic competitions. The principles laid down by the International Committee have been accepted by Canada and will be adhered to. Future Olympic competitions will receive the same measure of support as did the last one. But, and this point cannot be emphasized too strongly, Canadians insist upon a closer contact with the International Committee and the Federations, and upon a more complete consideration of the problems which affect this country and our participation in international competitions.

There is much sound constructive work to be done before the Olympic Games are purged of their weaknesses. The entire program is in need of revision, not by the International Olympic Committee, but by a committee truly representative of the working officials of the various national Olympic organizations in which the "European idea" will not entirely prevail.

Canada's 1928 effort is graphically told by figures, financial and otherwise. The financial statement shows a total of $85,000.00 spent on the effort, while the following summary gives some idea of the extent of the Canadian participation:—

CANADIANS AT AMSTERDAM.

	Officials Representing Canadian Olympic Committee.	Officials Named by Governing Bodies.	Coaches.	Trainers.	Competitors.	Total.
Canadian Olympic Committee	6	—	—	—	—	6
Athletics—Men	1	—	1	2	29	33
Women	2	—	—	—	6	8
Boxing	1	—	1	1	8	11
Cycling	—	1	—	1	6	8
Lacrosse	1	—	1	—	19	21
Rowing	—	—	1	—	11	12
Swimming—Men	—	2	1	—	6	9
Women	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wrestling	—	—	1	—	5	6
	11	3	6	4	81	115

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Miss Cecil and Miss Maude Smith.

Miss Constance Wilson.

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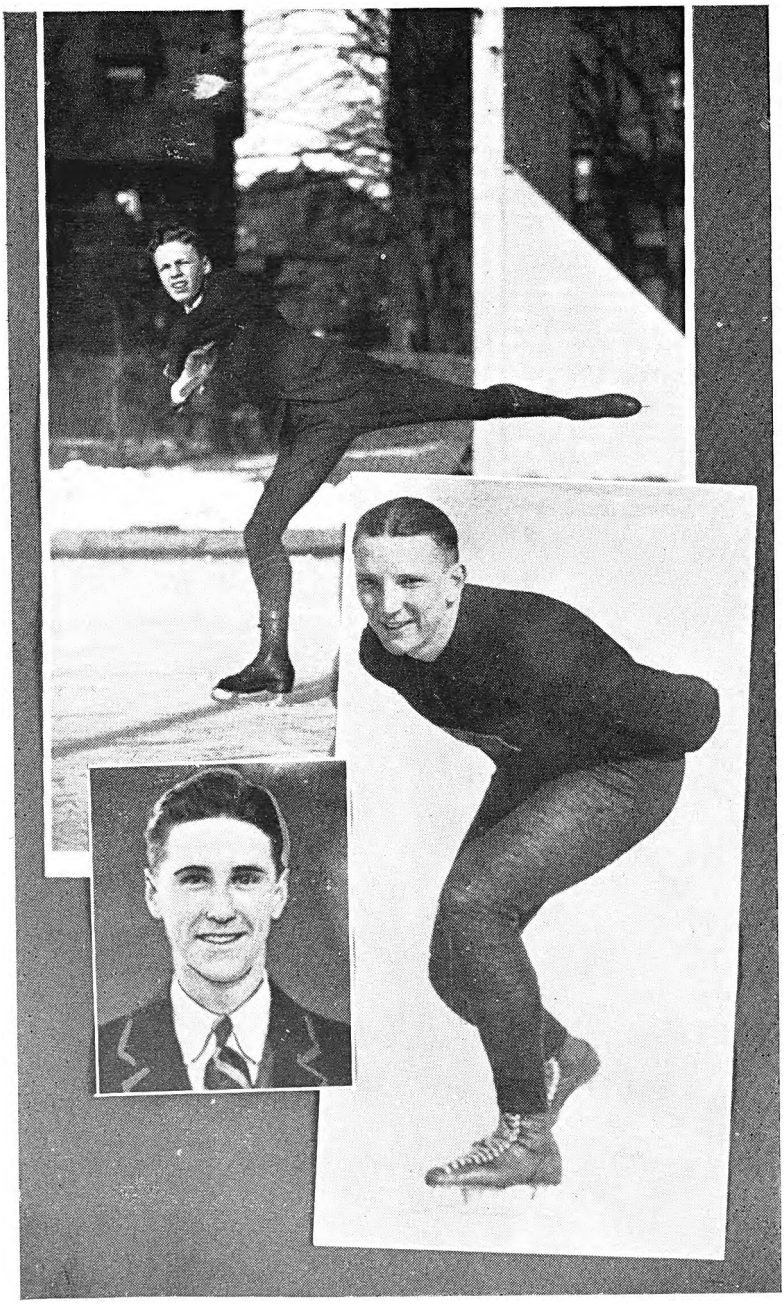
A FORMIDABLE TRIO



Jack Eastwood, Jr., figure skater.
Montgomery Wilson, figure skater

Ross Robinson, speed skater.

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CANADIANS AT ST. MORITZ.

Canadian Olympic Committee	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hockey	—	2	—	—	13	15
Figure Skating	—	—	—	—	5	5
Speed Skating	—	—	—	—	3	3
Ski-ing	—	—	—	—	25	29
	2	2	—	—	25	29

RECAPITULATION.

At Amsterdam	11	3	6	4	81	115
At St. Moritz	2	2	—	—	25	29
	13	5	6	4	116	144

Of the total of 144 the Canadian Olympic Committee was not charged with the expenses of six officials and three trainers, while the lacrosse squad, 21 strong, went to Amsterdam as a result of funds raised, almost entirely separately from the Canadian Olympic Fund. In addition, several of the athletes competed at their own expense or at the expense of private individuals, athletic clubs and community organizations. While the financial statement shows expenditures of $73, 634.73 on the part of the Canadian Olympic Committee to ensure Conada's participation in the IXth Olympiad, the actual cost was nearer to $90,000.00, when the expenses of the lacrosse team and others are included to make of the grand total.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

Eighteen Canadian communities contributed athletes to the Canadian team of 1928, the members of the various squads coming from all over the Dominion—from Vancouver on the Pacific to St. John on the Atlantic. Naturally, Toronto and Montreal, closely followed by New Westminster and Hamilton, made the greatest contributions. Owing to the system of selecting the team the representation was general, in fact never before had Canada presented such a united front in athletic competition. All provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, were represented. The summary is as follows:—

	Officials.	Competitors.
Toronto, Ont.	13	49
Montreal, Que.	5	14
New Westminster, B.C.	2	19
Hamilton, Ont.	3	11
Winnipeg, Man.	1	4
Ottawa, Ont.	..	3
Vancouver, B.C.	1	3
Galt, Ont.	..	2
Regina, Sask.	..	2
St. John, N.B.	..	2
Saskatoon, Sask.	..	1
Penetang, Ont.	..	1
Victoria, B.C.	..	1
Dunnville, Ont.	1	..
Whitby, Ont.	1	..
Listowel, Ont.	..	1
Calgary, Alta.	..	1
Noel, N.S.	..	1
Edmonton, Alta.	..	1
Cambridge, Eng.	1	
	28	116

Total, 140.

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TABLE SHOWING CANADA'S PLACINGS IN THE IXth OLYMPIAD.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Athletics—Men	2	1	1	2	1	1
Women	2	1	1	1	1	—
Swimming	—	—	1	—	—	3
Rowing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boxing	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wrestling	—	1	2	—	—	—
Hockey	1	—	—	—	—	—
Figure Skating—Women	—	—	—	—	1	1
	5	4	7	3	3	5

Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth places were not awarded in Rowing, Boxing, and Wrestling.

RESULTS IN THE FIFTEEN WOMEN'S EVENTS AT AMSTERDAM

Country.	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th.
1. United States	22	6	5	4	2	3	2
2. Germany	16	3	.....	3	5	2	3
3. Great Britain	10	.....	3	3	2	1	1
4. Holland	8	2	4	.....	1	1	.....
5. Canada	8	2	1	1	1	2	1
6. Sweden	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
7. France	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
8. Italy	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
9. South Africa	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
10. Austria	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
11. Hungary	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
12. Norway	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Poland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Japan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16. Denmark	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
17. Finland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

PLACINGS IN FIVE ATHLETIC EVENTS FOR WOMEN.

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	No. of Placings	Total Points
Canada	2	1	1	1	1	—	6	26
U.S.A.	1	2	1	1	—	1	6	24
Germany	1	—	1	2	2	—	6	20
Holland	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	7
Poland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Japan	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Switzerland	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Sweden	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
France	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

No points were awarded for fourth and fifth places in the 100 metres dash owing to the disqualification of Miss Cook, of Canada, and Miss Schmidt, of Germany.

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PLACINGS IN THE NINETY-FOUR MEN'S EVENTS AT AMSTERDAM.

	Country	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1.	United States	70	16	15	13	13	9	4
2.	Germany	49	6	9	11	6	10	7
3.	Finland	34	8	8	8	1	5	4
4.	France	34	6	9	5	5	5	4
5.	Italy	33	8	2	8	12	—	3
6.	Sweden	33	7	6	8	5	4	3
7.	Great Britain	24	3	7	3	1	5	5
8.	Canada	18	2	3	6	2	1	4
9.	Holland	17	4	3	7	2	—	1
10.	Switzerland	16	4	3	2	1	3	3
11.	Japan	12	2	1	3	3	—	3
12.	Belgium	11	—	3	1	4	1	2
13.	Hungary	10	3	5	—	1	1	—
14.	Austria	10	3	—	1	—	1	5
15.	Czecho Slovakia	9	1	4	1	—	—	3
16.	Argentine	8	3	3	1	—	1	—
17.	Denmark	7	3	3	1	—	—	—
18.	Norway	6	1	2	1	1	—	1
19.	Egypt	5	2	1	1	1	—	1
20.	Esthonia	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
21.	South Africa	4	1	1	—	—	2	—
22.	Poland	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
23.	Australia	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
24.	Jugoslavia	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
25.	Philippines	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
26.	Spain	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Portugal	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
28.	Uruguay	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
29.	India	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Irish Free State	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
31.	New Zealand	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Chili	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
33.	Haiti	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
34.	Latvia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

PLACINGS IN THE THIRTEEN EVENTS AT THE WINTER GAMES AT ST. MORITZ.

	Country	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1.	Norway	22	6	4	5	3	3	1
2.	Finland	10	2	2	1	2	1	2
3.	United States	10	2	2	1	1	3	—
4.	Sweden	9	2	2	1	1	1	2
5.	Canada	3	1	—	—	—	1	1
6.	Switzerland	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
7.	Austria	3	—	1	—	1	—	1
8.	Belgium	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
9.	Great Britain	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
10.	Germany	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
11.	Italy	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
12.	Argentine	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
13.	Czecho Slovakia	2	—	—	—	—	1	1

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A Fair Comparison.

Official recognition is not given to comparative performances in the Olympic Games, nor do the federations award points so that comparative summaries can be officially compiled. There are reasons for this although many contend that official recognition should be given to the summaries if for no other reason than that the various nations and the gentlemen of the press compile them away.

To secure a real line on the success achieved by Canada in 1928 certain facts must be considered. The program for the Olympic Games has been largely developed at the request of the European nations, who naturally, dominate, and, of course, have been successful in placing events on the program which are not popular in the Western hemisphere.. For instance, Canadians have little, if any, interest in such pastimes as fencing, gymnastics, field hockey, the so-called modern pentathlon, weight-lifting, bobsleigh racing as practised at the centres patronised by the idle rich of Europe, skeleton racing, etc. Only recently has English "Rugger" been taken up in real earnest, although we have no doubt but that some of the Canadian teams now playing Canadian rugby football could be taught the rugger rules in short time and be prepared for Olympic competition.

In a group of games, such as constitute the present Olympic program, it is to be expected that some nations, not strong in those contests which, to the average Canadian, are worth while, will continue to insist upon the retention of some of the pastimes named above. Canada would like to see International competition in lacrosse, basketball, canoeing, snow-shoeing and other great sports and in any efforts made to this end the Canadian Olympic Committee would not only have the support of the Canadian governing bodies but of the public as well.

Having all this in mind it is only fair to insist upon all comparisons being made upon the basis of events actually participated in. A comparison of the kind, as shown in the attached summary, gives Canada third place amongst 24 nations. Canada met the world in 50 events—summer and winter—and on the basis of 1 point for each placing of first, second or third when only the first three places were counted; and 1 point for each placing when first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth places were counted, ran up a total of 24 points as against 27 for Germany and 51 for the United States of America.

In these same 50 events the British Empire compiled a total of 56 points as against America's 51.

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PLACINGS IN EVENTS PARTICIPATED IN BY CANADA.

(Lacrosse not included as it was only a demonstration).

	Athletics Men 14 Events	Athletics Women 4 Events	Boxing 8 Events	Cycling 6 Events	Rowing 3 Events	Swimming Women 1 Event	Swimming Men 8 Events	Wrestling 5 Events	Total Placings
United States	19	5	3	—	3	1	18	2	51
Germany	10	4	1	3	—	2	7	—	27
Canada	8	6	1	—	2	—	4	3	24
Great Britain	9	—	—	8	2	—	2	1	22
Sweden	7	1	2	2	—	1	4	1	18
Finland	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15
France	8	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	14
Italy	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	10
Japan	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	9
Holland	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	8
Switzerland	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6
Argentine	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	6
Denmark	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	6
Hungary	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4
Australia	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4
South Africa	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Belgium	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
Philippines	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Chili	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norway	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Zealand	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Czecho Slovakia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Austria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

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Cable Address: "Canolycom," Hamilton.

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Addresses of National Olympic Associations

ARGENTINE—The Argentine Olympic Committee, Argentine Republic Legation, 22 Rue de la Trenioille, Paris, VIII.

AUSTRALIA—S. W. Eve, c/o Sports Club, Hunter St., Sydney.

AUSTRIA—Oesterreichischer Hauptverband Fur Korpersport (Austrian Olympic Committee). Linke Wienzeile 48-50, Vienna, VI.

BELGIUM—J. Verdyck, 14, Rue Guimard, Brussels.

BOLIVIA—The Bolivian Minister, Bolivian Legation, 27 bis, Avenue Kleber, Paris, XVI.

BRAZIL—Arnoldo Guinle, 107, Avenue Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro.

BULGARIA—The President, Bulgarian Olympic Committee, 12 Rue Soloun, Sofia.

CANADA—M. M. Robinson, The Spectator, Hamilton, Ont.

CENTRAL AMERICA—M. de Matheu, 66, Avenue Mozart, Paris.

CHILE—Mr. Ricardo Muller, Casilla No. 1780, Santiago.

CHINA—William Z. L. Sung, Chinese Recreation Grounds, Routes Amiral Bayle and Observatoire, Shanghai.

COLUMBIA—Dr. F. Henriquez, 39, Rue de Constantinople, Paris, VIII.

CUBA—Portfirio Franca, Hy 21 Vedado, Havanna.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—I. Rossler-Orovsky, 18, rue Stepanska, Prague.

DENMARK—Peter Jaeger, 24, St. Kongensgade, Copenhagen.

ECUDOR—(No address at the time of going to press).

EGYPT—A. C. Bolanachi, 6, Rue Bolanachi, Alexandria.

ESTHONIA—Capt. Tonson, Gonsiori tan 4, Tallinn.

FINLAND—The General Secretary, Finland Olympic Committee, Helsingfors.

FRANCE—Frantz Reichel, 6, Cite du Retiro, Paris, VIII.

GERMANY—Deutscher Ausschuss fur Olympische Spiele, Kurfurstenstrasse 48, Berlin, W.35.

GREAT BRITAIN—Evan A. Hunter, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.I.

GREECE—The General Secretary, Greek Olympic Committee, 11, Rue Nikis, Athens.

GUATEMALA—F. A. Ferguson, 69, Avenue Henri-Martin, Paris, XVI.

HAITI—Andre Chevallier, 1067, Champ de Mars, P.O. Box 57, Port-au-Prince.

HOLLAND—C. A. W. Hirschman, 67, Nicolas Maes straat, Amsterdam.

HUNGARY—Conseil National d'Education Physique, IVe. Section, Bathory utca 12, Budapest, V.

INDIA—G. O. Sondhi 6, Kacheri Road, Lahore.

IRISH FREE STATE—J. J. Keane, 58, Dame Street, Dublin, C.1.

ITALY—Favia del Core, Palazza Littorio, Rome.

JAPAN—Dr. S. Kishi, 1, Sojurocho, Kyobashiku, Tokio.

Jugo-Slovia—General Douchan Stephanovitch, Oficirski Dom. Kralja Milana ulica, Belgrade.

LATVIA—J. Dikmans, Marijas iela 56-58, dz. 25, Riga.

LUXEMBURG—Nicolas Schmit, Eich-Neubrucken, Luxemburg.

MEXICO—Alfonso Rojo de la Vega, Apartado 130 bis, Ayuntamiento 132, Mexico.

MONACO—Charles Bellando de Castro, 8 bis, Rue de la Terrasse, Paris, XVII.

NEW ZEALAND—C. Camps, P.O. Box 796, Wellington.

NICARAGUA—P. J. de Matheu, 66, Avenue Mozart, Paris.

NORWAY—Capt. O. Hammerstad, St. Olafsgate 23, Oslo.

PARAGUAY—Comision de Fomento de la Cultura Fiscia, Asuncion.

PERU—Peruvian Olympic Committee, Calle de Belen, No. 1072, Lima.

POLAND—Dr. Miecislas Orlowicz, 11, Rue Wiejska, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL—Dr. Jose Pontes, 24, Rue de Julho 60 Lisbon.

ROUMANIA—D. Cesiano, 151, Calea Victoriei, Bukarest.

SAN SALVADOR—P. J. de Matheu, 66, Avenue Mozart, Paris.

SOUTH AFRICA—Ira G. Emery, Box 581, Johannesburg.

SPAIN—J. Mesalles Estivill, Rue Balmes 25, Barcelona.

SWEDEN—G. de Lindencrona, Malmskillnadsgatan 25 B, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND—Dr. F. Messerli, Les Tamarins, Place de l'Ours, Lausanne.

TURKEY—Selim Sirry Bey, Nichan Tache, Constantinople.

UNITED STATES—F. W. Rubien, 305, Broadway, New York.

URUGUAY—Dr. F. Chigliani, Avenida 18 de Julio, 1270, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—The Minister of the Republic of Venezuela, Lange Voorhout 35, The Hague.

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The International Federations.

Athletics

International Amateur Athletic Federation: J. S. Edstrom, a Vesteras, Sweden.

Bobsleigh and Tobogganing

Federation Internationale de Bobsleigh et de Tobogganing: 37, rue Decamps, Paris.

Boxing

Federation Internationale de Boxe Amateur: V. Barker, 69, Bishopsgate, London, EC.2.

Cycling

Union Cycliste Internationale: P. Rousseau, 24, Boulevard Poissonniere, Paris.

Equestrian

Federation International Equestre: Commandant Hector, rue du Dome 3, Paris.

Fencing

Federation Internationale d'Escrime: E. Empeyta, 22, Corraterie, Geneve.

Football (Association)

Federation Internationale de Football Association: C. A. W. Hirschman, 67, Nic. Maesstraat, Amsterdam.

Gymnastics

Federation Internationale de Gymnastique: C. Cazalet, 8, Rue Reignier, Bordeaux.

Hockey

Federation Internationale de Hockey sur Gazon: 4 rue Rossini, Paris.

Ice Hockey

Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace: Paul Loicq, rue du Prince Royal 108, Brussels.

Lacrosse

International Lacrosse Federation: C. O. Lee, Ellangowan, Kingswood Road, Shortlands, Kent.

Lawn Tennis

Federation Internationale de Lawn Tennis: R. Gallay, 76, Avenue de Wagram, Paris.

Modern Pentathlon

Federation Internationale de Modern Pentathlon: Captain Wibom, Sveriges Militara Idrottsforbund, Stockholm 4.

Rowing

Federation Internationale des Societes d'Aviron: M. Rico Fioroni, Poste Principale, Lucerne (Suisse).

Shooting

Union Internationale de Tir: M. Colas, 46, Rue de Provence, Paris.
Federation Internationale de Tir aux armes de Chasse: Marcel Adelon, 24, Rue de Courcelles, Paris.

Skating

Internationale Skating Union: M. Sven Sandstedt, Scandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholm.

Skiing

Federation Internationale de Ski: Colonel I. Holmquist, Boden (Sweden).

Swimming

Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur: Dr. Leo Donath, Bertalan-U., 22, Budapest, I., Hungary.

Weight Lifting

International Amateur Wrestling Federation: P. Longhurst, "Gairloch," Wallington, Surrey.

Yachting

International Yacht Racing Union: Major B. Heckstall-Smith, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent.

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International Olympic Committee.

ARGENTINE—S. E. de Alvear, Ex-President of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres (1922); R. C. Aldao, 4500, Avenida Alvear, Buenos Ayres (1923).
AUSTRALIA—R. Coombes, 142, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (1905); James Taylor, Dalton House, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (1924).
AUSTRIA—Dr. Theodore Schmidt, Gloriettegasse 11, Vienna, XIII. (1928).
BELGIUM—Comte de Baillet-Latour, 23, Rue du Trone, Brussels (1903); Baron de Laveleye, Jette-Saint-Pierre (1929).
BRAZIL—S.E.R. de Rio Branco, Minister of Brazil, Berne (1913); Arnoldo Guinle, 107, Av. Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro (1923); Dr. Ferreira Santos, 111, Angelica, Sao Paulo (1923).
BULGARIA—(Seat vacant).
CANADA—J. G. Merrick, 14, Deer Park Crescent, Toronto (1921); Sir George McLaren Brown, 62, Charing Cross, London, S.W.I. (1928).
CENTRAL AMERICA—P. J. de Matheu, 66, Av.Mozart, Paris (1920).
CHILE—S. E. Don Alfredo Ewing, Chilean Minister at The Hague (1929).
CHINA—S. E. Dr. C. T. Wang, Rue Pere Froc, Shanghai (1922).
CUBA—Porfirio Franca, H.y 21, Vedado, Havana (1923).
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, 4, Pricna ul., Prague (1894).
DENMARK—Ivar Nyholm, Hafnia 9, Holmenskanal, Copenhagen (1922).
ECUADOR—(Seat vacant).
EGYPT—Angelo C. Bolanachi, Alexandria; and 2, Rue Rembrandt, Paris (1910).
ESTHONIA—S.E. le Dr. F. Akel, Esthonian Minister at Stockholm (1928).
FINLAND—Ernst Krogius, Helsingfors (1920).
FRANCE—Albert Glandaz, Faubourg St. Honore 103, Paris (1913); Marquis de Polignac, 64, Boulevard Henri-Vasnier, Reims, and 41, Rue St. Dominique, Paris (1914); Comte Clary, 17, Place des Etats-Unis, Paris (1920).
GERMANY—S.E. le Secretaire d'Etat Lewald, Kaiserin Augustastrasse 58, Berlin, W.10 (1924); S.A.C. le Duc Adolphe Frederic de Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Villa Feodora, Bad Doberan, Schwerin; Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, Richildenstrasse 65, Munich (1929).
GREAT BRITAIN—General Kentish, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.I. (1920); Earl Cadogan, 33, Grosvenor Street, London, W. (1922); Lord Rochdale, The Old Hall, Highgate Village, London, N.6 (1927).
GREECE—Georges Averoff, 5, Rue Herode Attique, Athens (1926).
HOLLAND—Commandant Scharroo, de Merel, Daam Fockemalaan 81, Amersfoort (1924); Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Doorn (1925).
HUNGARY—Comte Geza Andrassy, 42, (Eszterhazy utca, Budapest, VIII. (1907); Senator Jules de Muzsa, Egyetem-ter 5, Budapest, IV. (1909).
INDIA—(Seat vacant).
IRISH FREE STATE—J. J. Keane, 68, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin (1922).
ITALY—Hon. Carlo Montu, Villa Montu, Bellagio (Como) (1913); Marquis Guglielmi, depute, Via del Gesu 62, Rome (1920).; Comte Bonacossa, 1, Piazza Sta. Maria delle grazie, Milan (1925).
JAPAN—Professor Jigoro Kano, Senator, 144, Sakashitamachi, Koishikawaku, Tokio (1909); Dr. S. Kishi, 70, Isaragocho, Shibaku, Tokio (1924).
LETTONY—J. Dikmans, Marijas Iela 56-58, dz. 25, Riga (1926).
JUGO-SLAVIA—Colonel Sv. Djoukitch, Oficirski Dom, E.M.. Belgrade (1912); Professor Dr. Fr. Bucar, Mihanoviceva, 20/II., Zagreb (1920).
LUXEMBOURG—M. Pescatore, Scheid par Sandweiler (1910).
MEXICO—Miguel de Beistegui, 4, Rue du Parnasse, Brussels (1901); Professor Dr. M. Saenz, Minister of Physical Education, Mexico, D.F. (1927).
MONACO—Comte Gauthier-Vignal, La Berlugane, Beaulieu-sur-Mer (Alpes Maritimes). (1908).
NORWAY—Sir Thos. Fearnley, K.C.M.G., 6, Kongens Gate, Oslo (1927).
NEW ZEALAND—Lt.-Colonel B. C. Freyberg, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 7, Clarendon Place, London, W.2 (1928).
PERSIA—(Seat vacant).
PERU—Alfredo Benavides, Avenida Alfredo Benavides, No. 555, Miraflores, Lima (1923).
POLAND—Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Rue St. Jean 15, Cracow (1922); S.E. M. Ignace Matuszewski, Polish Minister at Budapest (1928).
PORTUGAL—Comte de Penha-Garcia, 16, p. do Rio-de-Janeiro, Lisbon (1913).
ROUMANIA—Georges A. Plagino, 16, Strada General Praporgescu, Bukarest (1908).
RUSSIA—Prince Leon Ouroussoff, 26, Rue St. Guillaume, Paris (1910).
SOUTH AFRICA—Henry Nourse, P.O. Box 126, Johannesburg, Transvaal (1920).
SPAIN—Baron de Guell, 16, Codols, Barcelona (1922); Marquis de Pons, Cisne 20, Madrid (1927).
SWEDEN—Comte Clarence de Rosen, "Vasby-Villa" Julita (1900); J. S. Edstrom, Vesteras (1920).
SWITZERLAND—Baron Dodefroy de Blonay, Chateau de Grandson, Vaud (1899).
TURKEY—Selim Sirry Bey, Nichan Tache, Constantinople (1908).
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—William M. Garland, 1200, W. M. Garland Building, Los Angeles, Cal. (1922); General Ch. H. Sherrill, 20 East 65th St., New York (1922); Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke, New Orleans (1927).
URUGUAY—Dr. F. Ghigliani, Av. 18 de Julio, 1270 Montevideo (1921).

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